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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 233 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

ALL HOPE OF PEACE ABANDONED

Situation Worsens Suddenly

No Brooking Of Delay In General Mobilisation

Negus' Appeal To League Council To Take All Precautions At Once

ADDIS ABABA, September 29.

The situation has suddenly worsened. The few who believed peace might be maintained are now hopeless. Tremendous pressure is being put on the Emperor to sign a general mobilisation decree, today, but he is not likely to do so for a little while yet.

Plea For Immediate General Mobilisation

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, September 29.

Ethiopia cannot any longer delay general mobilisation in the face of continual reinforcement of Italian armies in Africa, says a telegram from the Negus to Sgr. Guinazu, President, League Council.

The telegram says he must ask the Council to take as soon as possible all measures of precaution against Italian aggression, for the time has come when we will be failing in our duty if delay is made longer in a general mobilisation.

But this does not affect our earlier orders to keep our troops at a distance from the frontier, and we renew our determination always to collaborate with the Council in the hope of a peaceful solution under the Covenant.

WAR TO BREAK OUT BEFORE OCT. 10?

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, September 29.

"Mussolini had better be prepared for war for several years", declared a Government spokesman.

The Italian military attache is reported to have hinted that war would break out within three weeks, but many Ethiopians believe war will break out before 10th October.

The Italian Legation has instructed Sgr. Giardini, the Italian Consul in Harar, to close down the Consulate immediately and proceed to Jibouti.

NO DISPUTE WITH ITALY

Britain Concerned Solely As A League Member, Says Press Communique

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Until further information is available the Rome Communique cannot be regarded as making the immediate situation any the easier states the Press Association. The communique seems to be founded on a false notion propagated in Italy that the Abyssinian crisis is in reality dispute between British and Italian interests in East Africa whereas British ministers repeatedly declared the Britain has no selfish interest in Abyssinia and concerned with the dispute solely as a League member.

It is at present unknown whether Italy contemplates negotiations for making military action unnecessary or whether she aims at negotiating an agreement with Britain on British interests in East Africa after she has made herself master of Abyssinia but neither suggestion appears to have much value with the present situation. The latter would not ovoid war in Abyssinia and the former would imply settlement outside the League to which there is no likelihood of British Government consenting.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE'S NEXT STEP

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The Italian communique has shattered the remaining hopes entertained here that Sgr. Mussolini might make a last minute offer to negotiate before the League Council is committed to sanctions.

Optimistic observers do not believe but Britain will be induced to enter direct negotiations outside the League. France's next step will be decided at the Cabinet meeting which will be held next week.

It is considered here that Mussolini's refusal to make counter-proposals renders pointless the prolongation of proceedings of the Committee of Thirteen and M. Laval may therefore accede to Capt. Eden's demand for swift procedure and early reassembly of the Council is regarded likely. —Reuter's Special.

Britain's Reply To France (Page 7)

5 TROOP-SHIPS AND 70 TANKS

NAPLES, Sept. 29.

Ten thousand troops sailed for East Africa to-day, the largest consignment hitherto sent in a single day.

They were accommodated in five troop-ships.

Seventy tanks have arrived from Bologna for transhipment to Africa.—Reuter's Special.

FUTURE OF NON-BRAHMIN PARTY

Conference In December To Decide Policy Under Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

An informal meeting of the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Party was held to-day, Mr. Bhaskarrao Jadhav ex-Minister presiding. Most of the non-Brahmin M. L. C.'s attended, Rao Bahadur Navale Deputy Chairman, Bombay Council being the noticeable exception.

Internal feuds in the Party ove which heated discussion ensued engaged the House over three hours. It was decided at the meeting to hold a non-Brahmin Conference in December to discuss the policy under the future Constitution. Mr. Jadhav advised a policy of acceptance of offices. A vote of censure moved against Mr. Rawoot, Secretary of the Party, was withdrawn later on.

The non-Brahmin Party should in essence be a Peasants' Party, was the view expressed by several speakers.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD FINAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

In the Northcote Cricket Shield final match, Fergusson College piled up 173 runs in the first innings while the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, put up 37 for six wickets in the first venture at the close of to-day's play.

SWORDS IN PUNJAB

Licence Required For Manufacture And Sale

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Punjab Government communique on recommendation made by Punjab Government notification was lately issued by the Government of India under the Indian Arms Act excluding swords from operation of sections thirteen and fifteen of the Act throughout Punjab. It appears that there is a misunderstanding in some quarters regarding the manufacture and sale of swords. Sections thirteen and fifteen, Indian Arms Act, to which the notification alludes, relate exclusively to possession and carriage of arms. Swords may now be possessed and carried without licence everywhere in the Punjab. The new notification does not, on the other hand, make any difference in the position regards their manufacture and sale which is governed by Section 5 of the Act and No. 28, Indian Arms Rule, 1924.

For manufacture and sale of swords a licence from the District Magistrate is still required.—A. P.

Amnesty For Editors In Kashmir

(From A Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR (By Mail.)

Messrs. Shamboo Nath and Prem Nath, Editors of "Martand" who were sentenced on a charge of Contempt of Court were released on 21st (His Highness' Birthday), before completing their term of imprisonment. Besides these several prisoners were released in honour of His Highness' birthday.

Need For Despatch Of League Observers

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, September 29.

M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League has received a telegram from the Negus regarding mobilisation which is being communicated to all members of the Council which will probably meet to-morrow.

The League circles point out this development accentuates the need of dispatch of League observers to Ethiopia to determine the responsibility for acts of aggression.

"ITALY WILL NOT BUDGE"

ROME, Sept. 28.

The Cabinet communique is interpreted, here as an appeal to Britain to reconsider her attitude towards Italy's rightful claim and direct invitation to bilateral negotiations possibly outside the framework of the League.

Italians regard it as an irrevocable statement of policy. "We know now where we are. We are not going to budge" was the comment of one Italian. Britain will now have to say what she is going to do."—Reuter's Special.

RIBBENTROP'S 'SECRET VISIT'

Alleged German Offer Of Non-Aggression Pact To Belgium

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Interest is aroused by the mysterious visit paid by Von Ribbentrop to Brussels yesterday.

It is stated in official circles that the visit was purely private but the rumour is widespread here that Germany offered a non-aggression pact to Belgium and it is revealed that von Ribbentrop saw the Premier in a brief visit.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER IN BERLIN

Hungarian Premier Gomboes arrived by air with Gen. Goering from East Prussia and was met by the representatives of Herr Hitler and Foreign Office.—Reuter's Special.

"STRICT SECRET"

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Von Ribbentrop's visit to Brussels is a strict secret here until he is already reported to be on his way back and only after the reports of his appearance there reached Berlin from London and Paris was it officially published here.

It is not expected that the visit could have been more than exploratory owing to its short duration of twelve hours.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET NEW SCHOOL YEAR

Opens With Over 25,000,000 Children

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

The Soviet Government opened the new school year this month (September) with over 25,000,000 children in school and 423,000 students in higher schools and universities.

According to figures of the Tsarist regime the total number of students attending primary and middle schools was about 8,000,000 and 124,000 students in the universities.

For the upkeep of the different Government schools the State provided about 3,000,000 roubles in the 1935 budget. Further figures on the expansion of State education during the current year show 374 new city schools and over 1,000 village schools, with the enormous construction appropriation of 233,000,000 roubles.

The universal seven-year education system has been fully realised in the cities, and is now being successfully introduced into the rural districts.—United Press.

MEMBERSHIP OF LABOUR PARTY

Reaches Highest Point

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The Labour Party's annual report published in preparation for the 35th Annual Conference, to be held in Brighton from September 30 to October 4, shows that there are now 381,259 individual members of the Party.

This figure, which is made up of 222,777 men and 158,482 women is the highest point which individual membership in the Labour Party has yet reached.—United Press.

A Jullundur message says, it is reported that for defiance of the restraint orders, the Punjab Government has confiseated one-third of the property of Sardar Dasondha Singh American, ex-President of the All-India Kirti Kisan Conference, who was interned in his village, Dhadda Kalan, in the Hoshiarpur district about two years ago, under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act.

How To Solve Problem Of Agrarian Distress

Need For Economic Planning

WHERE GOVT. HAVE FAILED

Co-operators And Village Industries

In the course of his presidential address to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras on Saturday, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta said:—

AGRARIAN DISTRESS.

Even as it was, the agriculturist's burden of debt was notoriously heavy, but the depression has added to the burden to an extent that has made relief from it a social problem of the gravest magnitude. No solution of this problem of agrarian distress is feasible except on the initiative of the State, and that is the reason why in all countries we find Governments embarking on schemes of economic planning intended to avert the threatened disaster by rebuilding the rural economic structure on a well-ordered plan. It is now eight years since Lord Linlithgow and his colleagues summed up their recommendations to the Government of India. While not denying that stray attempts have been made to carry out some of the individual recommendations of the Commission, I doubt very much whether in the councils of Government there has been "a conscious will, a completed design and a capacity to circumvent seeming difficulties" that are expected of those who are "charged with the high duty of farthering national well-being for national ends."

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE

The immensity of the task has been enhanced by the plight to which the primary producer has been reduced by a fall of about 45 per cent. in the value that he derives for the output of his fields. I propose briefly to examine how the State in India has responded to the call of the primary producer for succour in his hour of distress. But before examining the contribution made by Government to the alleviation of distress it is pertinent to make a reference to what Government have failed to do or have refused to do. In the first place, Government have made no attempt whatsoever to secure any increase in the level of agricultural prices, and the improvement that has taken place in the outlook before the cotton cultivators is primarily due to measures inaugurated in the United States of America. There are various devices by which the agriculturist can be enabled to secure a better return for his products, and all or several of these are in operation in various parts of the world, including Great Britain. But the Finance Member of the Government of India refuses even to look at—much less examine—any of those devices, and he uses the elegant phrase "monkeying" for the most well-supported of these devices, namely, the devaluation of the rupee From the point of view of the Government of India, the demand for a lower ratio has probably passed into the stage of a futile academic controversy, but according to an experienced British businessman, Sir Montagu de P Webb of Karachi, "the only way in which India can meet the danger of dumping from all quarters is to concentrate an attack on the noxious overvalued rupee". India's life, according to him, is steadily ebbing away under the strangling influence of the rupee linked to sterling at 1/6, and "the stubbornness of the Government of India in clinging to it as though India's life depended on the maintenance of this ratio is the despair of the well-informed."

HALF A CENTURY TOO OLD.

One can understand that a particular line of action is unsuited to particular circumstances, but no responsible authority can afford to sit still and do nothing, allowing economic forces to have unfettered sway. The task of the statesman is to utilize these forces for the good of the nation committed to his care, by a system of well-ordered planning. But to the Finance Member of the Government of India the term "economic planning" is anathema, standing invariably for cheap nostrums and quack remedies. Proposals for the development of public works, for the floatation of a reconstruction local to finance such development, for the modification where necessary of the country's fiscal policy, for the grant of subsidies and counties are all unceremoniously rejected as economic heresies and as savouring of socialism. Sir James Grigg's notions of economic progress are nearly half a century too old, because to-day all over the world most thinking men and women admit that "if by socialism we are to understand the jettisoning of "laissez faire," it is certainly true that none, however deeply steeped in the traditions of the nineteenth century, can examine the present state of affairs and construct a policy which is not socialistic."

1 CRORE GRANT.

Even the Government of India before Sir James Grigg came on the scene, recognized the need for the formulation of a policy of economic development to meet the situation caused by "the fall in the prices of and demand for agricultural commodities and the effect of the fall on the condition of the agricultural classes." It was to consider, after mutual consultation, the action that could be taken to deal with the situation that they called in April last year a Conference consisting of the Ministers, Members, and other representatives of Provincial Governments, the conclusions of which Conference are described in a communique issued on the occasion as initiating a co-ordinated policy for economic improvement. The method by which the Finance Member wishes to secure this improvement in the economic condition of primary producers is by starting from individual villages and then working upwards. The sum of a crore and thirteen lakhs set aside from last year's surplus of the Government of India is intended to promote development along these lines. Out of the total grant made, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was earmarked for expenditure on the co-operative movement; and the whole of this amount, it has now been announced, is to be devoted to giving effect to educational schemes worked out in consultation with

(Continued on page 9, col. 1.)

QUETTA ROCKED AGAIN

Quake Shocks Last 5 Seconds: No Damage

QUETTA, September 29.

Two earthquake shocks, one after the other, rocked Quetta last night about 10-30 p.m. The first shock was fairly severe and lasted about five seconds. People were awakened from sleep but no damage was done.—A.P.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Improvement In Taking Nourishment

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, September 29.

The health of Kamala Nehru is stationary still. She has high temperatures, although some improvement in taking nourishment is noticeable. The exhaustion of the chest having slowly increased, she has aspirated, and the pleural cavity has been irrigated.

The temperature fell after the operation but it remounted. The heart and the other lung is in good condition.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH PROFESSIONAL SCULLING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

One of the slowest races in history took place when Phelps easily beat Bert Barry thus retaining the British Professional Sculling Championship over the Putney Mortlake course. Phelps time was 24 minutes and 21 seconds and Barry's 24 minutes and 59 seconds.—Reuter.

A DESERVED VICTORY

(Special Cable)

LONDON Sept. 29.

Papers point out that Zealand Ruggerites were weakned due to injuries and illness. Another factor of defeat was the marked weakness of forwards which the brilliance of backs could not counterbalance. The resourcefulness of Swansea gained a deserved victory in the first club team ever to defeat Zealanders, whose only previous defeat by Wales was in 1905.

MEMEL ELECTIONS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 29.

Memel's polling will continue between 08-00 and 18-00 hours tomorrow. Five have been wounded in a clash between Lithuanians and Germans in village Juknaiciai, the new German frontier within sight of Memel.

DE VALERA'S HARD TASK

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 29.

Mr. de Valera will have to face his critics in the Irish Free State when he returns from Geneva this week, and tell them how far he is prepared to support Britain in the Abyssinian crisis. Critics are accusing him of pledging the Free State's man-power by declaring that the Free State will stand by Britain in upholding the League Covenant.

It is expected Mr. de Valera will also reiterate his intention of marching towards the ultimate goal of republic.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated Saraswat Bridegroom of independent means for a widow (21) now schooling. All correspondence treated as confidential. Apply with full details and photo to Box No. 4914, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Responsible Office Assistant. Pay Rs. 50. Applicant able deposit Rs. 500 cash need apply Box No. 4930, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applicatons are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

Wanted Erecting Railway Fitters (Kathiawar): Marine Engineer First Second Class or Driver B.O.T. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (4922.)

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of an experienced Life Insurance Organiser on fixed salary for Bombay City. Apply Box No. 1834 "Bombay Chronicle".

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let office chamber with light, fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

24. GARAGES TO LET.

To let immediately garage close to Khar Station. Apply Mr. Mistry on premises, Seventh Road, Khar. (4917)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Private Tuition For Matriculation candidates by an Expert Tutor. Excellent coaching. Success guaranteed. Box. 4912 "Bombay Chronicle."

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate forms to be sent by 25th of September. Classes regularly started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1775).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

Wanted—A few influential and energetic agents to sell shares of a 1st class Tea Garden. Last year's sale proceeds more than sixty-five thousand. Garden equipped with all sorts of scientific and up-to-date machineries. Dividend expected very soon. For terms and further particulars please apply to Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (4907).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Invest Rs. 1,000. Earn month'ly above Rs. 500. Send one anna stamp: The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (4923)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Recover Your Claims & Decrees due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 67294 on the life of LALLOOBHAI VIRCHAND SHAH of Mahurea (Kathiawar) a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th September, 1935.

4929

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE J. C. OF SIND AT KARACHI.

Civil Suit No. 242 of 1934.

LACHMIBAI w/o Harumal:— .....Plaintiff.

(against.)

CHATOMAL & ANOTHER .....Defendant.

Defendant 2. Totibai d/o Tharumal Hindu adult housewoman c/o Sadhuram Vishendas of Royal Hotel, Near Crawford Market Bombay.

To

The Defendant No II abovenamed

WHEREAS Plaintiff dwelling at Karachi has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 3,043 before 2nd Registrar, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on Monday the 14th day of October 1935 at 12 o'clock in the noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the *final disposal* of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Also take notice that in default of your filing an address for service on or before the date mentioned you are liable to have your defence struck out.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Court, this 24th day of September, 1935.

By Order.
KEWALRAM. P. SHAHANI.
Clerk of the Court.

24-9-1935. 1854.

Legal Notices

Application No. 737|1935.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AND

In the matter of the Indian Industrial Stores Ltd. (In Liquidation).

H. H. WADIA, Esqr., Court Liquidator ..... Liquidator.

and

CHHOTUBHAI GULABBHAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Assignee.

and

FRAM SHERIAJI UNWALLA and 173 Others .. Contributories.

To,

(1) The Liquidator of the Company & The Court Liquidator, High Court.
(2) Fram Sheriaji Unwalla,
(3) Vishnu Yeshwant Chowdhari,
(4) Shavksha Festonji Kuka,
(5) Gopikrishna Gopaldas Gupta
(6) Brindabandas Gotty,
(7) Parmanand Sharma,
(8) Asfandir J. Irani,
(9) Fulchand Shankerlal Sha,
(10) Gordhandas Sakhrandas, Ganshamdas Fatechand,
(11) Suleman Oosman,
(12) Badradin Sarafally,
(13) Mulla Kaderbhai Mula Ahmedally,
(14) Burjorji Dijiarji Ghadialli,
(15) Jaysukhrai Vinayakrai Desai,
(16) Akbaralli Mulla Jiwaji,
(17) Abdulhussein Mulla Kaderjira,
(18) Gulabdas Ranchhoddas Contractor,
(19) Fazelbeda Mirasaheb Mirza,
(20) Manorbhai Dajibhai Patel,
(21) Chhaganlal Mansukhlal Ghanchi,
(22) Shivlal Hargowan Padrawalla,
(23) Nathoo Bhikaji Bhonsle,
(24) Sampatsingh Daulatsing Thakore,
(25) Amritlal Jetharam,
(26) Mithoomal Thaverdas,
(27) Choonilal Ambashanker,
(28) Vadhoomal Piroomal,
(29) Gopaldas Vishandas,
(30) Aboysins Piedade Pais,
(31) Lalshanker Laxmishanker Pandya,
(32) Vishwanath Udeshanker Purani,
(33) Shankerlal Permanand Trivedi,
(34) Mithmal Vishandas,
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(44) Ratilal Valji Trivedi,
(45) Vithaldas Hansraj Mody,
(46) Adamalli Allibhai Amrilliwalla,
(47) Hasanally Abdulally Pinjarwalla,
(48) Dayabhai Raghunathji Desai,
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(57) Keshavlal Jamnadas Shah,
(58) Manilal Manchand Sha,
(59) Gangaram Ichharam,
(60) Antonia Perreira,
(61) Sorab Hormasji Governor,
(62) Shantaram Raghoba Pavaskar,
(63) Manilal Pranjiwan Parekh,
(64) Jagannath Mulshanker,
(65) Sayed Nazi Ahmed,
(66) N. V. Narayanswamier Ayyer,
(67) Sankalchand Manekchand and Chimanlal Manekchand Shah,
(68) M. Dorai Swami Iyyer,
(69) Manilal Laloobhai Shah,
(70) Virji Anandji,
(71) Bhikhalal Nathibhai Sha.
(72) Budhirja Virbhadra,
(73) G. A. Mahomed Ismail.
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(77) Bhikhabhai Hathibhai Shah,
(78) Antonio Fereira,
(79) S. Dakshinamurti Shastri,
(80) Moreshwar Yeshwant Mokashi,
(81) V. Bhulchandra Raj,
(82) Dayabhai Somchand,
(83) Motilal Sarkar,
(84) Noormahomed Nasiruddin,
(85) Ebrahim Raj Mahomed Gozaria,
(86) Vithaldas Kuberdas Parekh,
(87) Ganpatrao Raghunath Shetji,
(88) Sistta Bhavnarayan,
(89) Krishna Mohan Boralal and Mohindra Nath Boral and J. C. Boral.
(90) Banglur Narayan Swamy Elkhiruji,
(91) Pramda Charan Chowdhari,
(92) S. C. Roy,
(93) Keshavrao Bazaba Vichare,
(94) Ambalal Bhaichand Desai,
(95) Sadashivrao Malba Shikhale,
(96) Bai Jadav, wife of Gulabdas Ranchhoddas,
(97) Naranbhai Hargovind Ghadially,
(98) Harnathji Gordhandas,
(99) Aimai Rustom Karamji,
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(108) Veketesa Kutnaswamy Aiyer
(109) Muthoeswami Gopalan,
(110) Kazi Abdul Aziz Khan,
(111) Maganlal Dayaram Dave & Devshanker Harishanker Bhatt.
(112) Ravishanker Dosa Bhatt & Ramant Ram D. Bhatt,
(113) Pratapram Dayaram Dave,
(114) Hajarimal Hiralal,
(115) Kumbiam Vallappli Kannan Nair,
(116) Lajjaram,
(117) Vishwarbhardas Gargil,
(118) Ahmed Yarkhan Aladhikhan
(119) Vasantrao Mahadeorao Pitale,
(120) Gangaram Khubchand,
(121) Kalidas Chaganlal,
(122) Purshotam Sitaram Pitale,
(123) Bhupatrai Rai Sahib,
(124) T. V. Subramaniya,
(125) Khodadbhai Ali Taib,
(126) Sabastin Phillip Fernandez,
(127) Godraj Naoroji Sopariwalla,
(128) Louis Perreira,
(129) Mathus Camillo Perreira,
(130) C. V. Manickam,
(131) Devilal Samsing Jangisinwalla,
(132) P. Amirchand Paul,
(133) Dhuramchand Fulchand Raniwalla,
(134) Harkumardas Chowdhari,
(135) Rai Baijnath Bali,
(136) Mahomed Ebrahim Hussein,
(137) Mr. & Mrs. Pradumna Krishna Shastri,
(138) Ramji Sharma,
(139) Rajeshwar Prasad,
(140) Dadbalpur Shama Rao,
(141) Keshavlal Kasharam,
(142) Bai Samrat,
(143) Ambalal Chekubhai Sha,
(144) Surchand Amalakdas Shah,
(145) Keshavlal Ranchand Shah,
(146) Khimchand Girdharlal Shah
(147) Devji Vishram,
(148) Maganlal Koverji,
(149) Chhaganlal Nichhabhai,
(150) Lalbhai Javerbhai,
(151) Kiserbhai Pitamberdas,
(152) Shivlal Harakhji,
(153) Ishwarlal Dayalji Darji,
(154) Ranchhordas Bechardas,
(155) Trikamlal Ranchhodlal,
(156) Laloobhai Gokaldas,.
(157) Gurbhubhai Gokaldas,
(158) Prabhashanker Ranchhod Joshi,
(159) Ambalal Khushaldas,
(160) Girdharlal Chhaganlal Shah
(161) Santabai Vishram Bhende,
(162) Madhavji Jeevanji Patel,
(163) Vasudeo Vishnu Meghsham,
(164) Ramchandra Trimbak Vighle
(165) Pralhad Mahadeo Megharam,
(166) Ambadas Vishnu Pujari,
(167) Trimbak Ramchandra Vaghle,
(168) Ramchandra Krishna Kranjawker,
(169) Sakharam Vishnu Kulkarni,
(170) Ramchandra Trimbak Kulkarni,
(171) Vishwanath Gopal Devliker,
(172) Vyankatesh Dondev Puranik,
(173) Radhabai Govind Pingle,
(174) Ganesh Keshav Kulkarni.

Notice under O. XXI, r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure

Take Notice that you are hereby required under O.XXI, r.16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of October, 1935, at 11 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the Order made in the above matter on the 14th day of July 1926 in favour of Liquidator and by him transferred to Assignee abovenamed should not be executed by the said transferee against you the said contributories.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 26th day of September, 1935.

Messrs. NATVERLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee.

Public Notices

THE BANK OF KOLHAPUR LTD., KOLHAPUR.

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A qualified Accountant having previous experience of at least seven years in a well-known Bank in Bombay. Only those who have passed B.Com., with Banking as special subject, G.D.A., or C.A.I.B. Examinations should apply. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 or more according to qualification and experience. Good knowledge of Marathi essential.

Applications should reach this Office not later than 15th October, 1935.

SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Agents.

Kolhapur,
27-9-1935.

1853

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE by the undersigned of Antique design and substantial household furniture, book cases and show cases, etc., at their sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the property of a European Gentleman comprising:—

Chesterfield and 2 easy chairs, rosewood writing bureau, mahogany and teakwood round dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinner wagon, chest of drawers, book case, china cabinet, card tables, teapoys, settee, bow fronted chest of drawers, press almirahs, dressing table, cheval glass, dressing trays and stool, writing table, screen, easy chairs, wall mirror, peg tables, hanging almirahs, also book cases suitable for library and office and glass door show cupboards and cases.

Property on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BEGUMPURA STREET, SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT BEGUMPURA STREET, SURAT, AND BUNGALOW KNOWN AS KHUSHNUMA" AT DUMAS.

Lot Nos. 2 to 6 will be put up for Sale on the premises of Lot No. 2.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1870 of 1926 (Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai v/s. Hooseinaboo, wife of A. M. Motiwalla and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 6th October, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public Auction the following properties on the premises of Lot No. 2:—

Lot No. 2—ALL that piece of land with building standing thereon situate at Begumpura Street, Bhajiwali Pole, Surat, admeasuring about 100 by 16 feet assessed in Surat Municipality under Ward No. 4B Tika No. H15, and bounded on the North by the house of Kothariwalla on the South by the house of Faizullabhai Heptulla on the East by Salabatpura Road and on the South by the Begumpura Road known as Bhajiwali Pole.

LOT NO. 3.—ALL that piece of land with building standing thereon situate at Begumpura Street, Bhajiwali Pole, Surat, admeasuring about 100 by 17 feet and assessed in the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4B Tika No. H15.

LOT NO. 4.—ALL that piece of land with the stables standing thereon situate at Salabatpura Road, Surat, admeasuring about 34 by 24 feet and assessed in the Surat Municipality Ward No. 4B. Tika No. H15.

LOT NO. 5.—ALL that piece of open land situate at Salabatpura Road, Surat, and assessed in the Surat Municipality under Ward No. 4B, Tika No. II.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow known as "Khushnuma" (Saliawadi) at Dumas in the Sachin State with 2 stories and outhouses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Mercantile Bank Building, at Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

ABOLISH ROTE SYSTEM

Teachers Responsible For Desired Change In Education

MRS. FARIDOONJI'S ADDRESS

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail.)

Much wholesome advice on the subject of Primary and Secondary education and trenchant criticism of existing conditions, were offered by Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji in the course of her Presidential address to the Secunderabad Teachers' Association annual conference, which met at Secunderabad.

Mrs. Faridoonji said that boys and girls in India were being trained, not to think for themselves, but to merely learn by rote and pass examinations. "It is a very common and grave defect in the educational system in this country" she continued, "and no amount of change in the curricula would eradicate the evil.

It is inherent in the Indian character of 'laissez-faire' and until this mental attitude is changed, there will be no improvement.

WHAT TEACHERS MUST DO

Mrs. Faridoonji continued that this much needed change could only be effected by the teacher—not of the type that existed in the past, but of the type who analyses facts, studies the peculiarities of his pupils, and so arranges and interprets the subjects as to make them easily grasp what is taught to them. To be a good teacher one has not only to keep up the ordinary book learning but also to widen his or her horizon by each making personal researches in the various subjects taught. Teachers in the past made very little effort to study their pupils or to study new methods of teaching. A teacher to be successful, had to be both an artist and scientist, for the one provides the inspiration as the other the direction. "It is only by trying new methods, comparing notes among yourselves by frequent meetings, adding to and subtracting from methods suggested to you and adopting yourselves to your environments and pupils that you will be able to make the most of your knowledge and learning, and get the best out of your students."

The President observed that she could not help remarking how many teachers to-day were merely struggling for a bare living. "At present the teacher gets a salary which would not attract a second class domestic," she continued, "and the Government and local bodies are responsible for this. I feel strongly that the demand for better trained teachers should first be put forward in the new scheme for the reform of our educational system."

Mrs. Faridoonji criticised the present level of education in primary and secondary schools and expressed herself strongly opposed to religious teaching in schools. She said that she would much prefer the latter to be substituted by moral training based on the spiritual ideals of all faiths, which would inculcate in the child that there was one God and one code of morality.

REMOVE ILLITERACY FIRST

She declared that the removal of illiteracy from among the masses by the spread of primary education was the first need, after which the reform of the system of secondary education could follow. But primary education would not achieve its objects, however well imparted, unless it included the education of girls. She not only demanded that the education of girls should be permanently pursued to the same extent as that of boys, but urged that for the next decade proportionately more money should be spent on female education, thereby to bring girls educationally to the level of boys. She strongly advocated the introduction of co-education in the primary schools.—A. P.

PANTHER CAUGHT ALIVE

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGADH, Sept. 24.

Report of the daring capture of a panther was received here three days ago from the village Kharechia in the Girnar Dunger of the Junagadh State.

Mr S. A. R. Quraishi, Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Junagadh State, received information that a panther was causing trouble near the village Kharechia. On receipt of this information, Mr. Quarishi left for the village by car armed with the necessary authority to shoot down the beast if occasion arose. When the party reached Kharechia, the beast was found lying exhausted in a bush close to the village. Men were gathered and the beast was overpowered, bound down, and brought to Junagadh where it was destroyed after being shown to the State Authorities.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Industries Are Developing Steadily In Punjab

Government's Review Shows Considerable Progress In Hosiery And Handloom

LAHORE: (By Mail).

"Economic conditions generally show some slight improvement. Complete confidence has not yet been restored, but industrial development in the province appears to be proceeding steadily, if slowly," says the Government review on the report of the Department of Industries, Punjab, for the year ending the 31st March, 1935. The year under review witnessed a definite recovery towards expansion.

The textile industry continued to be the most important in the province, and two valuable additions were made to it by the opening of the Punjab Textile Mills, Montgomery, and the Lyallpur Cotton Mills. The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore, worked to capacity, while the Narain Swadeshi Ribbon and Trimming Mills, Amritsar, increased their plant. The Amritsar carpet industry has luckily been provided the much-needed fillip by the preference allowed to Indian carpets in the United Kingdom.

HOSIERY PROGRESS.

The most notable advance of the year was preceding year, was able to double its output to Rs. 40,00000. This happy result was due to the tariff duty on imported hosiery goods. Ludhiana has become a great hosiery centre and was able to offer employment to about 6,000 workers. It was able to augment its stock of machinery by about a lakh of rupees worth. The hosiery factories at Lahore and Amritsar also did quite well.

SUGAR AND MATCH INDUSTRIES.

The sugar industry in the province continued generally to be in a depressed state and worked at a loss. Similarly the two match factories in the province closed down on the imposition of Excise duty, but resumed work from the 15th of September, 1934.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The handloom weaving industry, by far the most important cottage industry in the province, showed definite signs of recovery. It is a hopeful sign that the Ludhiana weavers of silk and artificial silk adopted themselves to market conditions by undertaking the production of woollen goods from August to October and were thus able to keep themselves busy throughout the year. The cheap mosquito net, which is being very widely recommended by the Rural Reconstruction Department, has furnished an undoubted incentive to handloom weavers of the province. The manufacture of cutlery and surgical instruments, in view of the developments that are taking place at Sialkot, Wazirabad and Nizamabad, affords signs of fair promise. The sports goods industry, which is mainly centred at Sialkot, had a good year as a result both of increase in the local demand and preferential tariff enjoyed by it in Empire countries. The tanning industry did not show much progress during the year due to the keen competition of Agra and Cawnpore.

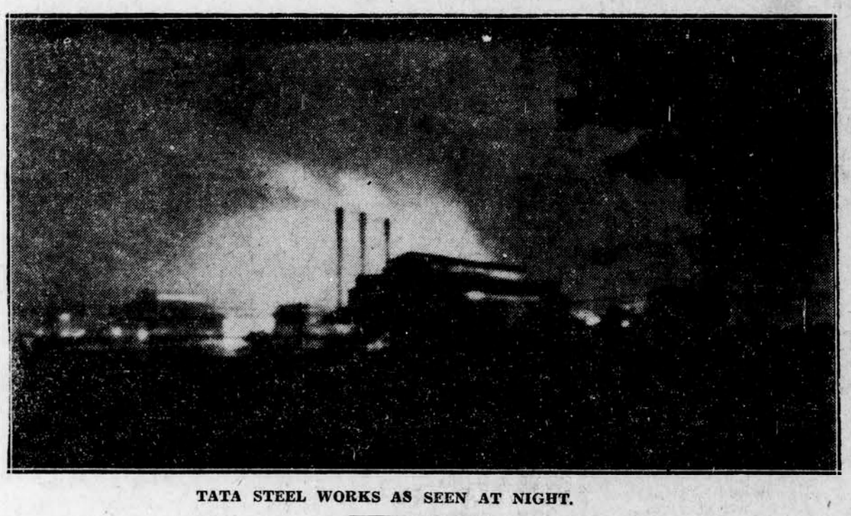
As regards industrial education the Industries Department continued its policy of introducing specialised trades into the various industrial schools. Satisfactory results have been obtained in all the schools where this new system has been introduced.

LOANS TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Villagers are being taught by demonstration parties to organise subsidiary industries which would go a long way towards augmenting their agricultural income. Advantage was taken of the All-India Exhibition at Lahore to provide practical demonstration of processes involved in different industries such as lock-making, armature winding, dyeing and calico printing, cotton, silk and woollen weaving and wool spinning. Certain chemical industries which could profitably be set up, in the province, were also exhibited. Disbursements under the Industrial Loans Act among various industries rose from Rs. 81,000 of the previous year to Rs. 95,000.—A. P.

Japan Protects Her Industries

An additional import duty of 50 per cent ad valorem became effective in Japan on July 20 on Canadian wheat, wheat flour, wheat starch lumber, gluten, pulp, felts, and wrapping and match paper, with the promulgation of an Imperial Ordinance for the enforcement of the Trade Protection Law.



TATA STEEL WORKS AS SEEN AT NIGHT.

Home Of India's Steel Industry

A Visitor's Impressions Of Tatanagar And The History Of Its Growth

I

(CONTRIBUTED)

Where hardly thirty years ago one could have noticed nothing except a monotonous stretch of stunted forest growth, interspersed with tiny field of the backward tribes of Singbhum, stand to-day immense electric power plants and extensive groups of furnaces, ovens, tanks and chimneys, shooting up fantastic clouds of endless smoke and steam, the whole area pulsating with an intense industrial life. One of the largest single units in the world, devoted to the production of iron and steel and employing the best in modern machinery from Cleveland, Milwaukee and Schenectady, the mammoth Jamshedpur works of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. have veritably become the Mecca of the scientist and one of the invaluable key-industries of India.

Rapid Progress

One realises in retrospect how rapidly and radically the combined application of human energy, scientific skill, high finance and abundant natural resources, has altered the history and economic life of this once unknown tract. And yet, some three decades ago the presence of inexhaustible supplies of quality iron ore at Gorumahisani and Noamundi had not yet been known, the coal-fields 115 miles north, not still well-developed and the jungle itself uncleared; nor were there as yet institutes of mining or metallurgy at Dhanbad or Benares and the present site of the industry, then known as Sakchi, remained shrouded in inactivity and remoteness The utility of the now very important Subarnarekha and Khorkai rivers, too had not then been recognised. India's requirements of iron and steel products were met mostly by the United Kingdom, where the industry was the oldest established.

Even in these times, the only signs of collective human activity, visible at night from remote parts of the district, are the smouldering furnaces at Jamshedpur, which open now and then to take in or let out a blinding, white-hot steel ingot, or the rapidly dimming effulgence in which the distant town is bathed at close intervals.—a magnificent sight for the onlooker. Unless initiated, he is seldom aware that this Norwegian twilight is due to the clouds in the sky reflecting down to earth the light from the glowing slag (wastematter of the iron ore from the blast-furnaces), which is dumped on either sides of an elevated railway track aside the works.

Jamshedpur, three miles off the Tatanagar station (till 1918 Kalimati), is in the Chotta Nagpur Division of Bihar & Orissa and 115 miles due west of Calcutta, on the main line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. It is bound on the north by the Subarnarekha river and on the west by the Khorkai, the former of which does not dry even in the hottest summer. In founding the industry at its present location, advantage has been taken of the availability of an unfailing source of abundant water, and the steaming cooling tanks, as big as lakes, are an essential feature of the works to-day.

Jamshedpur To-day

To study the growth of a modern industrial city out of a primitive place is indeed fascinating and the history of Jamshedpur has its many interesting phases. Apart from a small number of local people, who could be employed in unskilled work, the vast majority of workers had to be brought together from different parts of the country, and one notices to-day workers from the distant Punjab and Malabar, besides a number of experts of foreign nationalities, engaged in the industry. Over 35,000 involving an annual labour cost of 15 million rupees, constitute the present labour force of the Company and, in all, nearly 100,000 people directly or indirectly derive their subsistence therefrom.

Besides primary and secondary educational facilities for boys and girls of the employees and technical institutes for staff coaching, the works afford the best possible opportunities for advanced practical training, comparable to any on the Continent or America.

Labour Conditions

Though the town has been planned with a view to meet the requirements of a growing industrial centre, the want of adequate housing accommodation for the workers is keenly felt in as much as the Company's statistics show that only about 55 per cent of the employees have been provided with living quarters.

What of labour? The subject is one of considerable magnitude and complexities, but it may, however, be observed in brief that it has, indeed, had a chequered career and a visit to the union office reveals the ups and downs in its course of life. The weapon of strike had to be resorted to on more than one occasion and it is not without just pride that the union staff point to the tell-tale photographs on the walls; they speak volumes for the solidarity that labour displayed in times of stress.

By about 1907, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, then already well-known in the Indian business world, conceived the project of an Indian iron and steel industry and by 1909, prospecting was over and the construction of the plants commenced with the aid of German experts. 1911 saw the production of pig iron and 1912 that of steel.

The works are ideally situated for the easy accessibility of raw materials, iron ore, coal, manganese, lime, etc., come from the neighbouring districts. The iron mines and quarries in Mayurbhanj, 40 miles south, forming the backbone of the industry, are owned and operated by the Company itself, so that this basic material is cheaply available at all times. The annual purchase of 1-1|2 million tons of coal for making metallurgical coke, come from Jharia and around. It is noteworthy that next to the railways, the iron and steel industry consumes the bulk of the coal output of India. The B. N. Railway provides transportation, which is one-fourth of its total freight traffic, and derives from the Tata Company an annual income of well nigh 10 million rupees. Over 8,000 train-loads of raw materials and finished products come and go out of the works every year.

Plants And Processes

The works occupy a vast area, commencing a few yards from the Tatanagar station and extending without break to several miles beyond. The plants, as they now stand, have involved an outlay of 150 million rupees. For internal transportation, the Company has a network of its own railroads, locomotives and rolling stock. Automatic boilers generate steam power and electrical energy is distributed from the two giant stations situated at the west and east plants. There are also finely equipped machine shops and laboratories.

The battery of coke-ovens is one of the largest of its kind. The by-products industry, likewise, is important. Ammonium sulphate and coal-tar are recovered and the surplus coal-gas is used as fuel in the various departments of the works. The sulphuric acid plant alongside is easily the best in India. The coke extinguishers are unceasingly active.

The coke, iron ore and limestones are automatically charged into five blast furnaces, which form the most outstanding feature of the Tata works. They operate at an incredibly high temperature and produce about 1 million tons of pig iron every year. These are said to be the only furnaces in the British Empire and Asia capable of producing 1,000 tons of iron per furnace every twenty-four hours. The furnaces are tapped at short intervals and the blazing molten liquid mass descends into the ladles, which carry it to the Open Hearths or to the Bessemer Converters for the making of steel.

The Open Hearth was the only steel making process employed till 1918, when war experience necessitated the introduction of the Duplex Plant, then in vogue in the United States, to make an increased output possible. Of the total annual output of nearly 800,000 tons of steel, two-thirds is produced by the Duplex plant and the rest by the Open Hearths.

The steel ingots, when ready, are distributed to the various Mills, where they are treated to diverse processes and turned out into finished products. In a few minutes' time what was a massive ingot, just taken out of its mould, is made into a well-shapen rail, sheet or bar by a process of reheating and rolling backwards and forwards through a number of electrically driven rollers.

Amidst the din and tumult of clattering machinery the visitor stands transfixed to the spot and watches with unceasing interest the various processes of modern organised production.

(The second part of this article will appear in our next Monday's issue).

Bee Culture In India

VILLAGE INDUSTRY WITH A FUTURE

"A Non-expert on Bee Culture" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. S. R. Narayana Aiyar, Vakil, at a public meeting held at Coonoor under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A. Mrs. R. A. Nathan, presided.

In the course of her opening remarks, Mrs. Nathan said that bee culture had become a commercial proposition in western countries with great possibilities ahead. She deplored that in India it was still in its infancy, and pleaded for greater attention towards this cottage industry at the hands of the people.

Mr. Narayana Aiyar commenced his lecture by saying that in olden days, India was said to be a country flowing with milk and honey, but at present if there was any country on the face of the civilised world which did not possess enough of milk and honey, it was unfortunately India. In ancient days, the great Rishis and Saints of this country who lived in forests were living on honey. Honey contained vitamins necessary for life, as revealed by researches. What methods the Rishis and Saints of olden days who lived for a number of years adopted in the extraction of honey and whether in so doing they were harming the bees no one knew at the present time. But unfortunately, we have lost the methods used by them. Honey was also prominently mentioned in the Ayurvedic books as in foreign countries, but used it only as medicine.

USES OF HONEY.

Dealing with the value of honey the speaker said the bulletin published by the Madras Government regarding bee-culture enumerated the various uses of honey. The habit of taking honey regularly as food tended to give a glossy appearance to the consumer and made the person beautiful, and if the women-folk were to take honey regularly, the modern methods of preserving beauty could be avoided. (Laughter.) As bee-rearing necessitated the maintenance of a decent garden, it added to the beauty of one's home. It had been stated that Java or white sugar was injurious to health. Even Sir Robert McCarrison had stated that Indian sugar was better in quality than imported sugar. Nearly Rs. 30 lakhs worth of sugar was imported into India every year. As honey could be used with greater benefit than sugar, the lecturer recommended the replacement of the latter by the former, and added that one teaspoonful of honey taken daily as food would keep the doctor away. Nearly one hundred thousand plants would disappear from the earth if bees did not visit them. Honey, therefore, was certainly a necessity for mankind.

METHODS OF CAPTURING BEES.

After dealing with the varieties of bees found in this country, the lecturer described the methods of capturing bee-colonies. The hive bees generally found shelter in rat-holes, broken pots and in holes of trees. To obviate the possibility of killing some of the bees while capturing the colonies, special care had to be taken. Smoke was employed to capture the bee-colony, since that was about the only thing at which bees could not use their stings. A smoker should be used at the colony, when the bees would recede back into the interior of the place. The natural combs could then be cut and tied to the wooden frames cutting them according to the size of the frames taking care that the top portion is tied to the top of the frame. After removing all the combs from their original places, one should leave the bees to themselves for about 15 minutes so that the bees may all cluster together as they would do so round the Queen.

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London Sports Letter

Six Cricketers Lucky To Perform "Double"

"TICH" FREEMAN'S RECORD IN FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

Benny Lynch, New Fly-Weight Champion Of World

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Cricket has bowed itself out. While Association football is already in full swing, the Rugby season opened on Saturday last in a more or less leisurely fashion. Although there was only a small programme of matches, several of the leading provincial sides, at all events, were engaged. Leicester, for example, gave a taste of their quality in beating Bedford handsomely. Coventry, too, beat Bridgend quite emphatically, while Sale went even better and overwhelmed Bradford on the latter's ground. Headingley, too, were convincing winners at the expense of so notable a side as Northampton, and Plymouth Albion overran Teignmouth. By contrast, Bristol had to fight desperately to neutralise a margin of the odd point in seven.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL SURPRISES.

First League Football yielded on Saturday several surprises, one might almost say startling results, form going by the board. First came Middlesbrough's amazing triumph by five clear goals at Preston. Chelsea the most upsetting team in the Football Leagues—went to Grimsby. Everybody tipped the Mariners to win, remembering the defeat they inflicted on the mighty Arsenal, but the Pensioners had to live up to their reputation. What better opportunity than to beat Grimsby, so they proceeded to do so, winning 3—1. After this we will agree that football is a funny game. Football pool backers call it something else. Who would have picked these results—or that Spurs and Brentford would lose their home games and Arsenal being held by Birmingham? Scotland can boast of their surprising results as well. Edinburgh City, usually picked as a certain loser last season, knocked Greenock Morton off their pedestal last week and carried on the good work on Saturday by defeating St. Mirren. Now for Falkirk and they can rest on their laurels. By the way, the three big shots in this Division all lost this week and St. Bernards is creeping up—they had better watch out.

RECORD CROWD AT BRENTFORD.

There was a record crowd of 35,000 at Brentford. Doors were closed ten minutes from the start, although the officials had thought the ground would hold 40,000. Brentford suffered their first defeat in losing to Huddersfield. In the first half, Brentford left, and were certainly on top, but after the interval Huddersfield got two quick goals, and although the Bees struggled hard, they had not the necessary combination to upset the Northerners. After Saturday we have to go to the Third Division to find any teams with full points. Both Stockport and Wrexham have that honour. Some teams are unbeaten, but have dropped one or two points. At the other end we have Luton, Accrington and Rotherham still pointless, while Northampton occupy the only position of having scored no goals.

Allen, of Aston Villa, paid an unfortunate visit to his old ground at Portsmouth. He was well held by his old team mates, and Portsmouth collared all the goals of the day. Everton scored six goals last week and Liverpool repaid them this week. Everton were four down and Dixie Dean had to retire hurt. Liverpool put on another two quick ones. Four of the goals came from the new centre-forward, Howe. Westham won their first match at the expense of Nottingham Forest at Upton Park. Mangnall played a fine game and got a hat-trick. Specially brilliant in the match was the Marshall-Morton wing. The wily Scottish doctor was not among the scorers, but I think I can safely say he played a part in all of them. His play was a bit slow for England, but brilliant all the same.

SOUTHEND'S APPLICATION.

Southend had to apply for re-admission to the Third League at the beginning of the season, but they have started in on a vastly different fashion now. David Jack's team is now perched on top of the table, and seem to have a nice selection of scoring forwards, particularly Stevens, who got two on Saturday. Coventry came out on top with the highest number of goals for the day. They netted seven times against Newport. By the way, Bourton, who got three, is likely to give the senior forwards a good run in the goals list this season. He may go the way of Lythgoe, of Stockport, who last season was top scorer in the early stages and was then snapped up in midseason by Huddersfield. Three goalkeepers were among the scorers this week. Bray (Manchester City), Edwards (Leeds United) and Wass (York City) were unlucky enough to put the ball through their own goal.

Scottish First Division produced no surprises. Rangers are still on top with Aberdeen and Celtic making a bold bid for honours. Celtic do not seem to miss Napier and should certainly be offering a strong challenge to Rangers' supremacy at the end. This is likely to prove one of the closest fought seasons for a long time in Scottish football. Aberdeen, Celtic, Hearts, Hamilton, and Motherwell are all close to Rangers in points and are stronger than last season.

CRICKET.

Six cricketers have now performed the "double"—1,000 runs and 100 wickets—this season, which is the biggest number since 1929. The case of Davies (E), the only Glamorgan player to accomplish the feat, is remarkable, for it looked as though rain would deprive him of the honour. He wanted one wicket when play began after tea against Worcester on Wednesday last. At the same time, Warne, the Worcestershire batsman, wanted 42 runs to complete his 1,000. Warnes had reached that figure, 42 not out of a total of 47, when Davies (E) bowled Jackson. Here are the six players who completed the "double" and the dates on which they reached their objective:—

Nichols on August 12, Hopwood ten days later, Parks J., on August 27, Wellard on August 28, Langridge, James, on August 29 and Davies on September 3.

Curiously enough Nichols was the only player of these six who did not get the 1,000 runs first. If Sinfield can take 13 wickets between now and the end of the season he will join the select six. It will be an interesting race between Hammond and Sutcliffe for the honour of finishing on top of the batting averages. On Tuesday the position was that Hammond led his Yorkshire rival by exactly a quarter of a run an innings, the averages being Hammond 50.20 and Sutcliffe 49.95. Sutcliffe, however, has two matches on one of his favourite grounds, Scarborough, and he may just beat Hammond.

"TICH" FREEMAN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

But A. P. ("Tich") Freeman, Kent slow bowler, in the match with Essex at Ilford on Thursday last, took his 201st wicket this season. This is the eighth successive season in which he has accomplished the feat—a record for first-class cricket. His total for the eight seasons is 2,079. Freeman is forty-six years old. In 1923 his aggregate was 304, average 18.05—in itself a record. In the following five seasons he never took fewer than 250 wickets. His figures were: 1929—267 wickets, average 1827; 1930 275, 16.84; 1931—276, 15.60; 1932—253, 16.39; 1933—298, 15.26. Last season his "returns" were 205, average 23.18. This summer his figure is 201, average 21.79. The only other bowler is T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire.

The most successful cricket tour ever undertaken by a South African team draws to a close with the conclusion of the current festival to secure 200 wickets this season match at Scarborough. In all, the South Africans will have played 39 matches in England, of which so far they have won 21 and lost two. This remarkable record is due to the splendid collective ability of the team, to the fact that for the first time in history all the players had the advantage of playing on turf wickets before coming to England, to the fine summer and to the wise, tactful leadership of H. F. Wade. Their success is opportune for I am told that baseball recently has become very popular in South Africa, and particularly in the Transvaal. Four of the South Africans H. B. Cameron, C. L. Vincent, R. J. Crisp, and E. L. Dalton—have accepted Lord Tennyson's invitation to go with his team to India in their 1936-37 Summer. Crisp, who was born in Calcutta, is only a little more delighted than the others to take this chance. The tour lasts from November to February.

HUNT FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

In trains, trams, motor-cars and streets; at meal-times, in hotel corridors, in passages and pavilions the South African cricketers have in four months written thousands of autographs. The prize for a collector's enterprise probably belongs to a charwoman at the Scarborough hospital where Wade, the captain, was taken on Saturday after dislocating his shoulder in the festival match. She was scrubbing the floor in the ward when he emerged from the ether. He opened his eyes in the daze of returning consciousness. The first words he heard came from a voice on the floor on the bedside. "Could I have your autograph, Sir?" She got it, and Wade, having recovered from this shock, too, is now little the worse for his painful injury.

BOXING.

Benny Lynch, a twenty-one-year-old Scot, not long since graduated from fairbooth boxing, is the new fly-weight champion of the world. In one minute and 42 seconds of the second round Benny toppled Jackie Brown from his throne as world fly-weight champion on Monday night. In the four minutes 42 seconds of boxing that had gone Brown had been on the canvas eight times—three in the first round, five in the second.

From a confident, plucky, self-assured battler, Brown was reduced in the few minutes to a helpless punching bag. It can be said the fight was over in the first round. Only the intervention of Referee Moss Deyong saved Brown the ignominy of being counted out, for he was reduced to an advanced state of insensibility. Scenes of wild enthusiasm followed the final punch, at Belle Vue, Manchester, which sent Brown crashing from the pedestal he has occupied for three years. The ring was rushed, a strong cordon of police was dashed aside, and the new champion was carried shoulder-high to his dressing-room.

It was there that the new champion spoke jubilantly about his career. "I thought I would win this fight," he said, "so I am already decided about my future. No offers will tempt me out of Scotland or England. Here I won my title and here I will lose it. My only regret is that my brother could not be here. He died when he was nineteen, and believe me, he was a better fighter than ever I shall be." And while Lynch was being whisked away from Belle Vue by his trainer, Sammy Wilson, the deposed champion, facing a storm of booing and cat-calling, was still threading his way from the ringside. He was still too dazed to realise properly that he had suffered one of the most complete eclipses in championship boxing. "It is just one of those things that happen," was his comment.

"PLAYED SKITTLES."

Smashed to the boards in the first twenty seconds by a punch which brought a deafening roar from hundreds of Scottish throats Brown was afterwards easy prey for the dynamic little Scot. He regained his quivering feet only to be knocked down again, and then performance was repeated nine times. Lynch played skittles with Brown. When the fight was halted there was hardly a spot in the ring which had not borne the weight of Brown's prostrate body. No boxing king ever made a humbler surrender of his crown. Punched into semi-consciousness he was deposed without having landed a solitary blow on his challenger. Once when he tried together his wits and steady his legs he looked to be on the road to recovery, but another rocket-like punch to the head soon had him horizontal again. Thousands of pounds changed hands on the result. Ringside betting made Brown a 2—1 on favourite, but every penny of backing for him was eagerly covered by enthusiastis from over the border.

The proposed fight between Len Harvey and Tommy Loughran, the American who once held the light-heavy-weight championship of the world, is definitely off. Mr. A. J. Elvin, of Wembley, offered Harvey a guarantee of £1,250, and last week he stated he was ready to go on with the contest. Now, however he declares that his doctor has told him he will need rest after the film on which he is working is completed, and during the week it was officially announced that negotiations for what was hoped should be the main contest at Wembley on October 8 had been broken off. Whether Loughran will now fight in Dublin is doubtful.

I understand that Jack (Kid) Berg British light-weight champion, has been approached by Madison-square Garden, New York, to box there this season. I also learned from Kid that Tony Canzoneri, whom he twice fought in America for the world's light-weight title, declares he will come here for £3,000.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

Hammond, who finished second to the Nawab of Pataudi last year remains at the head of the batsmen this season. With the short time that now remains this year before the season ends, Hammond has a good prospect of being the leading batsman, though his average is not likely to be as good as it was last season, when he was second. His average was 76.32 in 1934; it now stands at 51.29. The fading glory of the batsmen is reflected by the greater glory of the bowlers. Verity, at present at the head of the bowling averages, has taken 201 wickets for an average of 14.56. Last season Paine led the bowlers with 156 wickets for 17.07; Verity, who finished third, took 150 wickets for 17.63.

BATTING

(Qualification: 20 completed innings: average 34).

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
Hammond (W. R.) (Gloucestershire)	56	2,616	252	5	51.29
Sutcliffe	48	2,225	212	3	49.44
R. E. S. Wyatt	52	1,965	149	9	45.69
Washbrook	47	1,724	228	9	45.36
Barber	51	2,087	255	4	44.40
Hendren	47	1,742	195	7	43.55
E. R. T. Holmes	50	1,916	206	5	42.57
Parks (H.)	49	1,530	119	13	42.50
Bakewell	47	1,856	143	2	41.24
A. Melville	48	1,838	124	3	40.84
Woolley	55	2,222	229	0	40.40
Iddon	33	1,234	141	2	39.80
Smith (D.) Derbyshire)	57	2,030	225	6	39.80
Hardstaff	46	1,618	172*	5	39.46
Barling	53	1,761	168	8	39.13
Langridge (John)	56	2,035	195	4	39.13
Mitchell (A.) Yorkshire)	47	1,693	98	9	38.47
Mead	55	1,650	151*	12	38.37
Armstrong (N. F.) (Leicestershire)	49	1,623	151	6	37.74
Fishlock	42	1,466	137	3	37.58
Harris	49	1,709	92	3	37.15
Gunn	39	1,286	147*	4	36.74
Paynter	48	1,542	208*	6	36.71
Leyland	45	1,565	161	2	36.33
Smart (C.) (Glamorgan)	49	1,560	151*	6	36.27
C. F. Walters	24	869	118	0	36.20
Todd	55	1,579	128*	11	35.88
Townsend (L. F.)	47	1,560	180	3	35.45
Staples	46	1,411	125*	6	35.27
T. N. Pearce	32	1,018	132	3	35.10
Walker	47	1,603	137	1	34.84
N. S. Mitchell-Innes	37	1,254	168	1	34.83
Keeton	22	689	184*	2	34.45
Sinfield	51	1,647	209*	3	34.31

*Not out.

BOWLING

(Qualification: 60 wickets: average 22)

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver
Verity	1,251.2	449	2,927	201	14.56
Howes	1 177.5	318	2,676	180	14.86
J. C. Clay	455.4	120	1,017	67	15.17
Geary	908.2	258	1,977	129	15.32
Copson	490	113	1,174	71	16.53
Nichols	950.3	190	2,549	151	16.88
Smith (J.) (Middlesex)	826	204	1,845	105	17.57
R. W. V. Robins	563.3	86	1,456	80	18.20
Clark	564.3	122	1,462	79	18.50
Tate	1,089	233	2,141	113	18.94
Booth	646.3	123	1,709	89	19.20
Hollies	996.1	309	2,463	127	19.39
Parks (J.)	992.3	292	3,016	103	19.57
Eastman	826.1	237	1,933	99	19.58
Howorth	971.4	296	2,452	125	19.61
Pollard	822.1	193	1,903	97	19.61
Smith (H.A.) (Leicestershire)	1,103.2	230	2,950	150	19.66
Langridge (James)	926.4	269	2,007	102	19.67
Mitchell (T. B. (Derbyshire)	919.5	142	3,448	171	20.16
Pope (A. V.)	816	214	1,759	87	20.21
Sims	884	139	2,618	129	20.29
Goddard	1,553	384	4,073	200	20.36
Hopwood	993.3	282	2,117	103	20.55
Sibbles	557.4	115	1,360	66	20.60
Smailes	711.4	162	1,937	94	20.60
Wellard	812.5	166	2,193	106	20.68
H. D. Read	515.3	83	1,933	93	20.78
Mayer	621	127	1.522	73	20.84
Cornford (J.)	848	200	2,012	96	20.95
Davies (E.)	957.2	279	2,107	100	21.07
Andrews	800.5	180	2,281	108	21.12
Voce	1,073.4	224	3,000	139	21.58
Pope (G. H.)	502.3	96	1,364	63	21.65
Freeman	1,444.2	310	4,381	201	21.79
Sinfield	759.5	182	1,913	87	21.98

SOUTH AFRICANS' AVERAGES

First-Class Matches

BATTING.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
R. G. Viljoen	33	1,389	168	4	47.89
B. Mitchell	33	1,405	195	3	46.83
E. A. Rowan	44	1.873	171	2	44.59
A. D. Nourse	44	1,603	160*	5	41.10
I. J. Siedle	37	1,346	164*	3	39.58
E. L. Dalton	39	1,445	117	2	39.05
H. B. Cameron	36	1,277	132	3	38.69
H. F. Wade	39	1,042	161	3	28.94
D. Tomlinson	22	264	70*	9	20.30
A. B. Langton	30	449	73*	7	19.52
R. J. Williams	11	181	46	0	16.45
R. J. Crisp	29	312	45	6	13.56
C. L. Vincent	29	335	51	3	12.88
X. Balaskas	16	146	65	2	10.42
A. J. Bell	16	58	24	8	7.25

*Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
B. Mitchell	198	14	633	34	18.61
R. J. Crisp	656.5	102	1,988	102	19.29
C. L. Vincent	719	180	1,858	91	20.41
A. B. Langton	839.5	156	2,318	113	20.51
X. Balaskas	289.5	34	873	42	20.78
A. J. Bell	413.1	77	1,146	52	22.03
D. Tomlinson	343	34	1,267	50	25.34
E. L. Dalton	117	17	365	7	52.14
K. G. Viljoen	13	3	35	0	——

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PULMOVIGOR

League Football

Huddersfield Retain Their Unbeaten Record

ARSENAL SCORE THEIR FIRST AWAY WIN

Chelsea's Deserving Victory Over Sunderland

LONDON, Sept, 28.

Huddersfield have just retained their unbeaten record. Their attack was subdued by the stone-wall defence.

Hudderfield's forwards with their shortpassing game were troublesome before the interval but were crowded out in the second half and Milson missed a great chance to give Bolton victory one minute before the finish.

CHELSEA'S NOTABLE VICTORY

Fifty-thousand watched the game at Chelsea where Londoners were playing with five reserves. The home team deserved their notable victory. An impressive short ceremony was held before the game in remembrance of Mr. Joseph Mears Chelsea's Vice-Chairman who died on Thursday.

Gallacher half-volleyed and scored for Sunderland 15 minutes from the start and Mills headed in an equaliser 10 minutes later.

On changing ends, Gibson playing brilliantly tricked three men in succession and netted deliberately. Sunderland thereafter made desperate efforts but Chelsea's great defence earned victory. Mills working the ball down the leftwing and dribbling in 20 minutes before the finish.

ARSENAL'S FIRST AWAY WIN

Arsenal scored the first away win before 45,000 spectators. The visitors opened sensationally a characteristic pass from James enabling Bastin to draw first blood in the fourth minute.

On resumption Bastin netted from rebound after Bowden had hit the post. Though Arsenal were the cleverer team they unduly extended the second half but Crayston put them further ahead four minutes before the end.

ASTON VILLA BEATEN

Forty-thousand saw Derby defeat Aston Villa. Derby played better throughout the first half in which Boyd established lead in the tenth minute. Play after interval was scrappy, Derby lacking enterprise and missing chances. Gallacher scored their second goal.

Brentford were superior in the first half in which they obtained both goals, Holiday Scott being responsible. Wolves responded through Martin. Wolverhampton were aggressively dominant. After resumption, Martin and Phillips scoring.

Nieuwenhuys proved himself the best forward of Liverpool who had better of exchanges throughout, Nieuwenhuys' Carr and Pearson scoring in the first half Hodgson and Howe raised their tally after changing over.

Birkett performed hat trick for Middlebrough.

LEICESTER OUT TO REGAIN STATUS

Leicester determined to regain status led exciting fast attacks Maw opened the score for them but then they overplayed Middleton equalising in the eighteenth minute and later adding the second goal from 30 yard range.

The Blackpool defence cracked in the second half O'Callaghan, Carroll and Liddell scoring for Leicester, Watmough and Middleton replied for Blackpool.

Tottenham are also reviving. Howe twice and Morrison twice scored for them, Birks reducing the gap.

On resumption Morrison put Spurs ahead with the first-timer, Baker put in Portvale's second goal from penalty.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The following are the League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Astonivilla 0, Derby 2; Blackburn 1, Birmingham 2; Chelsea 3, Sunderland 1; Grimsby 0; Leeds 1; Huddersfield 0, Bolton 0; Liverpoor 5, Westbromwich 0; Manchester City 0, Portsmouth 0; Middlesbrough 6, Everton 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Preston 0; Stoke 0, Arsenal 3; Wolverhampton 3, Brentford 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 5, Hull 1; Blackpool 3, Leicester 5; Bradfordcity 0, Burnley 0; Bury 3, Westham 0; Doncaster 1, Swansea 1; Newcastle 6, Fulham 2; Norwich 0, Sheffield-united 1; Nottingham-forest 2, Bradford 0; Plymouth 4, Charlton 2; Southampton 2, Manchester-united 1; Tottenham 5, Portvale 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Brighton 7, Newport 1; Bristol City 1, Aldershot 0; Cardiff 1, Bournemouth 1, Crystalpalace 0, Nottscounty 0; Exeter 2, Gillingham 5; Milwall 1, Torquay 1; Northampton 3, Bristol Rovers 3; Queen's Park Rangers 0, Coventry 0; Reading 2, Luton 1; Southend 2, Claptonorient 1; Watford 2, Swindon 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Barrow 0, South Port 1; Carlisle 2, Stock Port 1; Chesterfield 6, Crewe 0; Hartlepools 5, Walsall 0; Mansfield 2, Tranmere 3; Newbrighton 2, Accrington 3; Oldham 3, Halifax 0; Rochdale 0, Lincoln 0; Rotherham 3, Gateshead 0; Wrexham 3, Darlington 1; York 1, Chester 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division)

Airdrieonians 3, St. Johnstone 3; Abroath 0, Queen's Park 1; Ayr 1, Hamilton 0; Celtic 2, Hearts 1; Dundee 1, Queen of South 1; Dunfermline 1, Clyde 1; Hibernian 3, Kilmarnock 1; Motherwell 0, Raners 2; Patrick 5, Albion 3; Thirdlanark 5, Aberdeen 1.—Reuter's Special.

Durand Tournament Finals Result

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

In the finals of the Durand Tournament this evening Border Regiment beat Norfolk Regiment by one goal to 0.

H.E. the Viceroy gave away the trophy.—A.P.

Leicester Beats Waterloo

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Swansea 11, New Zealand 3; Birkenhead Park 3 Blackheath 18; Cardiff 8, London Welsh 3; Coventry 29, Guys Hospital 6; Gloucester 3, Bristol 3; Harlequins 14, Rosslyn Park 10; Leicester 26, Waterloo 9; O.M.T. 0, London Scottish 21; Richmond 11, Bedford 3; U.S. Portsmouth 6, Wasps 31; Bath 0, LLinelly 34; Bridged 6, Newport 5; Devonport Services 16, Old Cranleighans 5; Rugby 14, St. Bartholomews Hospital 6; Gala 12, Glasgow Academicals 3; Heriotonians 0, Hawick 0; Plymouth Albion 15, Camborne 3.—Reuter's Special.

Salford Beat Hull

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules today:—

Acton and Willesden 21, Batley 14; Bradford 9, Huddersfield 3; Bramley 14, Streatham 7; Featherstone 14, Barrow 12; Dewsbury 8, Broughton 23; Halifax 7, Liverpool 14; Hullkingston Rovers 10, York 11; Hunslet 4, Leeds 7; Keighley 22, Wakefield, Trinity 5; Salford 33, Hull 7; St. Helens Recreation 3, Oldham 5; Swinton 44, St. Helens three; Warrington 27, Rochdale 10; Widnes 24, Leigh 4; Wigan 23, Castleford 15.

Pioneer Baptist Missionary Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The death occurred of Reverend Frederic Savidge a Pioneer Baptist missionary who spent 35 years in Lushai hills and retired in 1925.

All-India Football Tourney

The All-India Ogilive Football Tourney will be held in Ajmer from 12th October. Teams from all parts of India are participating.

Arrangements are being made to avoid the fate that befell the tournament last year, when, in a semi-final match, the spectators, some agreeing, and others disagreeing, with a verdict of the referee, rushed on to the field and broke themselves into an uncontrollable row. A fear of its recurrence on the next day, when the same match should have been played, made the authorities close down the tournament.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 3, 1991.
Muslim: Rajab 1, 1354.
Parsi: Farvardin 24, 1305.
Hightides: 1-04, 12-56.
Lowtide: 6-56, 19-04.
Sunset: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 1.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Dr. K. J. Kabraji of the Poona Observatory will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Essential Principles of Health and Healing."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) Strophes 7-8.

DISCOURSES ON "OCCULT PATH."

Under the auspices of the Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, at Chaudhari Building, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Mule Maharaj of Satara delivers religious discourses between 7 and 8 p.m. every day on "The Occult Path."

POSTAL NOTICES

The Northbound flight of the Madras-Karachi Air mail service leaving Madras on Monday the 30th September 1935, and Bombay with effect from Tuesday the 1st October 1935, and the Southbound flight leaving Karachi and Bombay on Friday, the 4th October 1935, of the Karachi-Madras Air mail service will operate via Bombay until further notice instead of via Poona as at present. This provides for a restoration of pre-monsoon conditions. Consequent on the resumption of the use of Bombay as an Air Port from the dates mentioned above, the latest hours of posting and the hours of delivery at the Bombay G. P. O. and the Ahmedabad Head Post Office will be as follows:—

NORTHBOUND

Latest hours of posting: Bombay G. P. O. 8-30 hours Tuesdays and Saturdays. Ahmedabad H. O. 12-30 hours Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Hour of delivery: Bombay G. P. O 13-0 hours Tuesdays and Saturdays. Ahmedabad H. O. 14-30 hours Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SOUTHBOUND

Latest hour of posting: Bombay G. P. O. 11-30 hours Fridays and Mondays. Ahmedabad H. O. 9-0 hours Fridays and Mondays.

Hour of delivery: Bombay G. P. O. 15-30 hours Fridays and Mondays. Ahmedabad H. O. 11-30 hours Fridays and Mondays.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Shanghai". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Brewster's Millions". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The New Adventure of Tarzan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bhen-Ka-Prem". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Diamond Jim". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hips, Hips, Hooray." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankestein" and "Invisible Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon.—Secection of Indian Music. Classical Songs. 1 p.m.—Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 6 p.m.—Indian Programme. Blind Boys of the Victoria Memorial School for Blind will present a Gujerati Drama. Written by A Blind Boy. 7-45 p.m.—Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 p.m.—General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m.—European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. "The League of Nations." A Debate.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m.—Big Ben. The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown Francis McCall (Tenor). 8-10 p.m.—Talk: "Bands across the Sea." 8-25 p.m.—Interlude. 8-30 p.m.—The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-15 p.m.—Ballad Concert. Hilda Chudley (Contralto) and William Biggs (Tenor). 9-45 p.m.—The Wynford Reynolds Octet. 10 p.m.—news. 10-20 p.m.—The Wynford Reynolds (Octet cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Worker's Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m., at the Foras Road Maidan to protest against the sentence passed on Com. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Union. Speeches will be delivered by Com. Jhabwala, Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik, G. R. Inamdar, Dr. Shetty and others.

Keraliya Ladies' Art Exhibition

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will hold a Ladies' Arts and Crafts Exhibition and prices will be given to the owners of the best and the next best articles on exhibition.

The articles meant for exhibition should be kept ready by 1st December, 1935. Arrangements will be made to take delivery of the articles, exhibit them and return them to the owners after the exhibition is over. Those who wish to take part are requested to register their names with the Samaj on or before 1st November, 1935.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, 21, D. D. Chawls, Worli.

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will hold Elocution and "Aksharaslokam" Competitions and two prizes will be given for each item. Those who wish to take part are requested to register their names with the Samaj before October 15, and pay the entrance fee of Rs. 3 each.

The competition is open only to Keralites residing in Bombay City and Suburbs.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, 21, D. D. Chawls, Worli.

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GANDHI JAYANTI

Mr. J. Dwarkadas' Lecture To-day

A public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day, at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on 'Gandhiji as a Philosopher" (in English).

At 9 p.m. (S. T.) "Mela' ' at Jinnah Hall, by Tarun Bharatia Mela.

To-morrow (Tuesday), there will be a meeting at Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m. (S. T.) Sjt K. M. Munshi will speak on "Nno-Violence as a Social Force" (in English).

At 9 p.m. (S. T.) there will be a musical Concert by Sawai Gandharva and the party at Jinnah Hall. Entrance will be by tickets).

On Wednesday a Mass meeting will be held at Chaupati Sands at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), Conclusion of Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

At 9 p.m. (S. T.(Miss Gangubai of Karnatak, at Jinnah Hall. (Entrance will be tickets).

The Exhibition will be open between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. (S. T.).

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Chandanwadi (Chira Bazar). Sjt. Narayan Balvant Deshpande will preside.

Messrs. Nagindas Master, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Babrakar, Laizi Asar, Yashvant, Parulekar Ganapati Shanker Desai, will address the meeting.

After the meeting sweet meats will be distribut at to Harijan children.

SHAMDASANI CHALLENGES ALAIYA'S VOTES

Commissioner Reserves Decision

For one and half hours, on Friday Mr. P. D. Shamdasani argued on objection No. 6 which he raised against the declaration of the election result by the Municipal Commissioner, in favour of Mr. Alarakhia Abba Alaya Seth, in the bye-election to the Municipal Corporation from B (Mandvi) Ward.

The election for filling one seat was held on August 27, last and Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. Alarakhia Abba were the candidates.

Mr. Alaya polled 3,200 votes against Mr. Shamdasani's 278. Mr. Shamdasani raised a series of objections some of which were rejected by the Municipal Commissioner, involving a reference to the High Court.

The Municipal Commissioner took up the hearing of objection No. 6, which runs, "votes taken at the Poll, for Mr. Alarakhia Abba Alaiya are all invalid in respect of which evidence will be adduced at the time that may be fixed in that behalf."

The enquiry was not open to the Press, Mr. Alarakia Abba was unrepresented.

It is understood that Mr. Shamdasani adduced evidence to show that the injunctions contained in the Commissioner's letter to all the candidates prior to the election were disobeyed and such disobedience resulted in no less than 3,000 votes recorded in favour of Alarakia Abba being "smuggled into the Ballot Clerks' (2nd) compartment, where the ballot cards are issued.

By reason of corrupt, illegal practices, which he alleged, Mr. Shamdasani contended that about 3,000 votes must be held invalid and therefore deducted from the total of 3,200 votes recorded for the said Alarakhia Abba. He had thus the larger number of valid votes, namely 278 against 200 as aforesaid, and must therefore be declared duly elected.

The Commissioner has reserved his decision which will be announced on Monday (to-day).

"EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Results Of Elocution Competition

At the elocution competition held at Prarthana Samaj on Saturday night 27 competitors from the various colleges of Bombay spoke on the subject: "Equal Rights for Women". Mr. I. N. Mehta presided The Judges on the occasion decided to give the prizes to Messrs. D. J. Lakdawalla, Jal H. V. Vakil and A. R. Desai respectively.

There was one girl competitor and that fact, as the President of the function remarked, was to be deplored. Miss Usha H. Mehta, the competitor from the Wilson College, was awarded a special prize of Rs. 5 by the President.

The speeches of the competitors came to a close late at night.

Effective Remedy For Rural Unemployment

Panvel Village Industries Centre Provides Health-Giving Products To City

How practicable and easy is Gandhiji's solution of the problem of unemployment of the peasants who have to idle away a great part of their time in the year and at the same time provide for consumption products more health-giving than the mill—made ones were revealed to the group of representatives of leading Journals in the City when they visited to Panvel Centre of the All-India Village Industries Association on Sunday.

It was in the nature of an excursion and was arranged by Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, a member of the Board of Management of the A-I. V. I. Association.

Started six months ago, theare available in the Shoorji Centre shows steady progress. About 75 men and women are daily at work and in the months to come more men will be employed as plans progress which, it is understood, are under consideration, for the sale on a large scale of the products in the City.

Panwel is now the only centre of the A-I. V. I. A. in the Thana and Kolaba Districts. The Centre at Badlapur has, however, had to be closed down. It will shortly be re-opened.

ACTIVITIES AT CENTRE.

The activities are now confined to pounding of rice, powdering of wheat, and the extracting of oil.

At present, only one bag of wheat flour and one tin of oil are the turn-over for a day. It is however the ambition of the A-I. V. I. A. to produce 360 bags of wheat flour, for which 6,480 women will have to be employed. The number of tins of oil has however gone down as the price of sesame has risen by 10 to 15 per cent in the last two months.

PROBLEM OF WAGES.

Before more men and women are employed, ways and means for the sale of the products have to be devised. At the Panwel Centre, only about 75 men and women are now working. The wages are according to the number of hours they work, the minimum fixed by the A-I. V. I. A. being half-anna an hour.

The commodities are sold at Panwel and are sent by native craft to the city. These products are available in the Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Market. A coupon system has now been introduced and the purchasers in the City are regularly supplied with necessary goods on every Wednesday and Saturday. The Hundi system, it is understood, will shortly be brought into operation and this is expected to give an impetus to the sales.

STRICT SUPERVISION.

Unadulterated materials are used for the products. An agent appointed by the A-I. V. I. A. supervises the activities of the firm to whose charge the centre is entrusted. For example, in the case of oil, he makes sure that only sesame is used and there is no mixing of groundnuts which are far cheaper and are usually used for the purpose. The public will thus be amply compensated for the few more annas that they pay for the village product than for the City product.

In the case of rice, it is purchased directly from the farmer and is, therefore, bound to be cheaper than from the 'Marwari.'

The Centre is not financed by the A-I. V. I. A. The Association only helps in advertising the products and in securing markets for them.

On the response of the public will depend the employment of more men and women which will go a long way in helping the starving peasant.

HIGH SCALE OF FEES MUST GO

President Of Weights And Measures Conference Suggests Postponement Of The Enforcement Of The Act

In the course of his Presidential Address at the Bombay Presidency Weights and Measures Conference held in Poona, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said:—

I notice from the correspondence which is published in the newspapers and several bulletins which have been issued by the trades people and copies of memorials from the several districts that the points of differences between you and the Government are of such nature as are capable of satisfactory solution. Let us endeavour with your help to create an atmosphere of goodwill which is always necessary in achieving the desired object.

To cut the history short, throughout the enactment of the Act. Government has been conscious that the difficulties of administering the Act in a practical way would require long time as progress could not be expected to be rapid or the enforcement of the legislation without support of a considerable body of public opinion would not be easy as is now acknowledged by Government. It appears that the public opinion supports Government fully in the enforcement of the Act which is considered to be a beneficent measure, but what they complain about are the rules under which the Act which is enforced in the several districts are expected to be administered. How I wish that before these rules were framed and made operative the several local bodies and the people in general were consulted. Because the Hon. Minister the late Sir Rustom Vakil had promised the Council that he would take action under the Act only after consultation with the Local Bodies. I must, therefore, emphasize his point further that he never intended that abrupt application should never induce an undue break with the traditional methods.

HIGH SCALE OF FEES

To make my point clear, I would point out that applications are now called for by the Local Bodies on salaries varying from Rs 50 to Rs. 100 while the Government are recruiting the same staff from about Rs. 150 to 700.

The scale of fees, therefore, is pitched unnecessarily high which the public consider to be unjustifiable as this is not a measure of finance but of meeting actual expenditure on as minimum a scale as possible and which expenditure even should be met by the state at the earliest possible opportunity. These fees are coming out of the pockets of the poorest in these times of depression.

The further point to note in this connection is that the discussion of this Act shows that the representatives in the Council did emphasize this aspect and insisted that the expenditure should be the lowest possible. The point, therefore, of the present scale of fees in the opinion of this Conference is so important that it should be raised in the Council itself and adequately dealt with in a constitutional way. It cannot be allowed to rest where it is. I would very humbly advice the Conference to support wholeheartedly and fully the resolution which is likely to be moved in this Council session and see that that the Honourable Members of the Council are alive to their duties and responsibilities so that the people and the tradesmen may get the necessary relief as early as possible.

POSTPONE ENFORCEMENT

The Conference, therefore will be well-advised in insisting that this enforcement of the Act be deferred to the 1st of April 1936 at least when the Act will be applicable to all the districts. This has the practical advantage of meeting another objective that all the districts will fall in line and will be prepared to start the standardised weights and measures on uniform basis so that none of the districts adjacent or otherwise will have the slightest handicap.

STAMPING METHOD

As regards the other grievances of yours with respect to the stamping methods now required, I must say that you are entitled to the relief which you have sought in several of the memorials you have sent to Government. I have myself looked into this matter by the standardized weights and measures and the Inspector insisting upon the rules now in force. But I believe, if the Director of Industries is shown the difficulties of stamping the sensitive weights and measures, I am sure he will at once admit the truthfulness of your case and accept your suggestions of stamping them by the method of imprinting the names as we find on [illegible] machines themselves.

There remains only one more question of the sizes and shapes. But that again seems to me to be capable of solution especially as the Director of Industries, as I understand, has requested you to prepare a schedule of differences which must be allowed for after the weights and measures are in use for some time. You have a good case with respect to allowance of difference now made being altogether impracticable.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Art And Finance

The other day one of the well-known producers referred to the present plight of the motion picture industry, which had been undoubtedly suffering from lack of funds in the first instance, and, in several cases, inefficient management of such funds. He observed that the prosperity of American film industry had been more due to the fact that financial corporations were behind genuine industrial efforts, than to the terrific "boost" that is peculiarly American and in which no other country had been able to beat America. If the Indian cine-industry is properly financed by men who insist on strict business, cutting out all that which forms the appendage to this "romantic" industry in this country, there is sufficient force in the argument that sooner or later India can stem the tide of foreign imports and can find her own legs. It is a gross misconception, no doubt, that cinema industry is made up of film "stars" and picture houses. These form a minor part in the vast industry, which is the biggest in America, next to banking and automobile manufacture.

What The Industry Lacks

India cannot boast of a single concern, which can really produce a camera of worth and utility. Nobody can even dream of India producing sound-recording machines. No serious attempt seems to have been made by any interested concern to produce even raw film, suitable for "shooting" purposes. As for the production side, news-reels, "shorts" and educational films are almost unknown. Ironically enough, much rubbish goes under the name of educational films, which has nothing to do with Indian conditions, Indian life, and the realities of the situation confronting a starving and miserable people, to whom even the simple lessons in hygiene are a matter of luxury.

With so much to achieve and not a pie to spare, one can very well imagine what would be the condition of the industry for a good many years to come. It is here that financial corporations can easily step in. Banks alone need not finance the industry. There are other types of business which can spare the funds provided other conditions are satisfied.

Huge Funds Available

One may perhaps consider the case of the insurance companies. Almost every reputable concern has enough funds invested in stocks and securities. The New India Assurance Company, which is carrying on a world-wide business, had, during the last year, slightly altered its mode of investment and out of the one crore and eighty lakhs of its holdings, the Company had invested about 2 per cent. in the shares of Joint Stock companies. In view of the entirely changed political conditions in the cauntry, Indian industries and business must enter a new phase. There is a likelihood of foreign interests taking a fresh lease by dumping capital and ousting trade and commerce from Indian hands. This is an occasion, when every businessman must deeply ponder over the future economic development in every field in this country. Just now there is nothing to prevent a foreigner from bringing his capital from outside, with the support of his own State behind him, and monopolise every field of business. Indian cinema industry apart from woolly sentimentalism, has tremendous potentialities.

REVOLUTION IN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Mahatma's Contribution To Indian Nation

BOMBAY, Sept 28

The All-India Village Industries Association has received, among others, the following messages on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's 66th birthday celebration:—

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj says:—

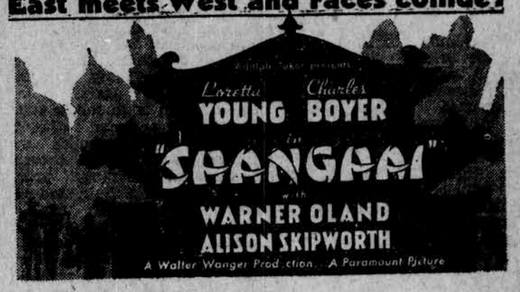
Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of village industries constitutes a watch-word of hope for a country like ours which is largely a country of villages inhabited by an almost exclusively agriculturist population. His new idea of standard wage for the spinners is bound to bring about a revolution in our economic out-look. When the present political controversies will be forgotten, the verdict of impartial history will be that 'Khaddar' and revival and improvement of village industries were among Gandhiji's greatest contribution to the building-up of the Indian Nation. Every Indian should, therefore, deem it his sacred duty to help the spread of 'Khaddar' and the regeneration of the speed in your excellent work.

WELFARE THROUGH VILLAGES

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya says:—

On the eve of the celebration of Mahatmaji's birthday for the first time after the Bombay Congress, let the public remember taht their affections for the country's welfare through the villages have to be widened in range and intensified in depth. Khaddar which has hitherto filled our whole vision and vista, is now to be the Prince of Village Industries which the Bombay Congress has committed to the Nation's care and must be regarded as the fore-runner of a number of dying or dead arts and crafts which are awaiting resuscitation. Let the whole nation turn its attention for a week to the fate of the artisans and the craftsmen who have been swept away by the flood tide of foreign industries and realise how Swaraj will be but the out-house of England if the foreign conquest in its multiple aspects—social, moral, economic and cultural—were not resisted betimes equally with the political conquest. Without the rejuvenation of the Indian village and its home-crafts, the nation may gain the whole world but would lose its soul.—United Press.

Picturesque Shanghai . . . where East meets West and races collide!



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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

THE GREATER MENACE

Sir Govind Madgaonkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, has done a great service to the Presidency by issuing a timely and severe indictment of the Special Emergency Powers Bill, to be shortly introduced in the present session of the Legislative Council. The present Emergency Powers Act, which was passed in 1932 and was to operate for only three years, is due to expire in December next and the present Bill seeks to continue its provisions permanently. The Act was meant primarily to deal with Civil Disobedience. But though that movement has been called off, Government plead as an excuse for perpetuating it that "there is no certainty that the movement will not be revived". Justice and statesmenship dictate that drastic abnormal laws should be passed only when abnormal dangers to peace are either imminent or extremely probable in the near future. But the Government of Bombay evidently seek to exploit to the utmost the docility of the present Council, though it has long ceased to be representative of the public.

A Cogent Retort

Another excuse urged by Government for perpetuating the Act is "the danger to which the Presidency of Bombay is exposed, especially in industrial centres, by Communism". "The organisers of this movement," Government say in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, "seek to overthrow the present social and economic system by mass movements involving force and violence. Communist organisers and agitators are constantly active among the labour population of large cities and the ordinary law is inadequate to deal effectively with their methods." The public, however, know but too well that Government are unduly exaggerating the actual danger of Communism in order to justify the renewal of an abnormal law. The public know, too, that the normal law is quite enough to deal with any unrest that may now be existing in the industrial sphere. Moreover, even persons that are a danger to law and order, whether they are communists, or terrorists, or civil resisters, need to be proceeded against in a thoroughly judicial manner. But the Emergency Powers Act, as Sir Govind Madgaonkar points out, "invests the executive with despotic powers in the exercise of which, for all practical purposes, they are not responsible to the legislature or to the Courts". To Government's plea that the Bill is meant to give law-abiding citizens that protection which the present law cannot give against communists and terrorists and civil resisters Sir Govind gives a cogent retort when he says:—

"I would much rather be denounced by the Communist as an exploiter of the proletariat, be bombed by the terrorist as a mercenary and traitor and be boycotted by a passive resister as one lacking patriotism and self-sacrifice, than have such law enacted for my supposed benefit even by a purely Indian Government, much less by the present Government. I am content with the protection of the ordinary law and its courts."

Chronic Martial Law

The provisions of the Bill are dangerously wide and vague. Sir Govind does not in the least exaggerate the danger when he says:—

"Its language is general and in no way confined to Communists or Terrorists or Passive Resisters but on the contrary, it includes and is capable of being directed against the most law-abiding and innocent citizen who might happen to incur the suspicion or displeasure of even the local executive or the police. Its penalties are sufficient to harass, disgrace and ruin its victims."

Nor is there any exaggeration in his description of the Bill as imposing "chronic Martial Law of this character not to be found even in the Punjab of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or General Dyer". He evidently feels that the Bill is a greater menace than the evils which it professes to eradicate. Let it be remembered that the author of this criticism is an ex-Judge of the High Court of Bombay, an esteemed member of the Indian Civil Service, and as such speaks with a full sense of responsibility. He is constrained to speak plainly because, he says, he is a well-wisher of India and "cannot pretend to the servile docility or admiration of misgovernment". His courageous and patriotic attitude is in refreshing contrast with that of men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad or Sir Homi Mody, who, while missing no opportunity of reviling the Congress are studiously silent on Government's attempt to perpetuate the "chronic martial law" imposed by the Emergency Powers Act. We do not know if the elected Members of the Legislative Council will be impressed by the warning given by Sir Govind. But it is in any case up to the public to heed his advice "and watch the votes on this Bill and see to it that at least in the ensuing election our representatives in the Council are men good and true, who realise their duty by the country and will vigilantly guard and extend our liberties and not betray them."

Dangerous Vicious Circle

The "Daily Express" report that Britain was sending a note to America regaining her liberty to increase the British fleet considerably has been officially denied. What is, however, not denied is the reported contemplation of a big construction programme within, of course, "the provisions of the naval treaties"; and it cannot be denied if only because Mr. Neville Chamberlain plainly hinted about it the other day. The project is supposed to be due to developments in certain European countries especially in Central Europe. If the developments refer to the present international crisis provoked by Italy, then Britain alone has no justification for being alarmed because the crisis is controlled by the collective system.

But if the developments refer to France and Italian naval programmes stimulated by the increase in Naval armaments in Germany, then Britain herself is to blame for them. The Anglo-German Naval Treaty inevitably led France and Italy to build more. Britain is to follow suit to maintain the accepted ratios. But as soon as Britain builds more Germany would proceed to correct the bi-laterally arranged proportion as between Britain and Germany. The vicious circle is complete. Every Power will build more in response to every other Power. The result will be a grim effort by all to revolve round a circle in pursuit of the ratios. If this is not collective suicidal madness what is it? And Britain must accept the responsibility for starting it. Britain would, therefore, do well to heed what is regarded as a warning by President Roosevelt.

Anti-Gambling Bill

The Bombay Government's Bill amending the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887 and the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902 makes drastic alterations in the present provisions against gambling; and some of these amendments which give very wide powers to the police fill one with profound distrust. It is notorious that gambling in various forms has in recent years increased enormously in Bombay City and several other parts of the Presidency. As the evil was not promptly and effectively tackled by the police, it has now grown very serious and more stringent laws seem to be necessary. We, therefore, welcome the principle of the Bill the main objects of which are stated to be "to enable the police to take immediate and effective action against common gaming houses, to impose heavier penalties on the keepers, etc., of common gaming houses and to stop the circulation of news-sheets, etc. which are produced in the interest of this gambling."

Some of the specific provisions of the Bill, however, are too drastic inasmuch as they give unduly wide powers to the police. For instance, it empowers certain police officers to enter and search, without a warrant, places suspected to be used for gambling or persons found gaming in any public place. In certain cases the officers are empowered to enter places "by night or by day and by force if necessary." Those who know the ways of the police in this country and the capacity of the Bombay Police to suspect persons can easily imagine the fearful extent to which such provisions are liable to be abused. It is to be hoped that the Legislative Council will see to it that undue powers are not vested in the police officers. Again it is provided that publication or circulation between 8 p.m. on any day and 3 a.m. on the day following, of any news or information which aids or facilitates "gaming" or the sale or distribution between the said hours of any paper containing such news or information shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be 'gaming'" This provision will certain put an end to a crying scandal, but before the Council accepts this provision it must take care to provide sufficient safeguards to protect legitimate functioning of the Press. The remedy should not be worse than the disease.

FASCISM AND FALSE RACE SCIENCE

Are Portuguese An Aryan Race?

(By "ETHNALOGICUS.")

That the Fascist ideology should lean on the newly-invented race-science is rather a curious phenomenon in mental confusion, and it is perhaps, explained by the fact that this Germanic (or should one say Teutonico-Germanic?) 'science' lends itself advantageously for the immediate propaganda of the Nazi and other fascist movements.

Myth of Pure Race.

True, the Nordic Man had always existed not indeed as a myth but as a distinct type of ethnological classification, scientific certainly, in so far as observation and certain conclusions based on it contributed to the theory of the Northern European type. The racial types do exist and they are profoundly influenced by environment, both social and topographical, not to mention the accident (or design) of admixture to which they are exposed. There is hardly a single race, save the race or group of the aborigine, that has not borne the brunt of admixture—a necessary process if stagnation were to be avoided.

The Nordic Man.

Whoever invented the myth of the Nordic Man, he is typical of the North European reacting to the climatic conditions obtained in the colder regions. The best specimen of the Scandinavian could represent it not merely in his physiological characteristics but in the average mental make-up as well. Lift him out of his icy surroundings and transport him into the Tropics: and watch his reactions. The principle of adaptation would naturally operate in this and similar cases apart from the complications of racial admixture, which would under the best favourable conditions accentuate the best qualities inherent in the uniting types. However, ethnology has now been seduced into the service, first of European Imperialism or colonial expansion and later by the fascist ideologists mostly persons without any real scientific temper or training. Ethnology constitutes in the cases of these gentry a moral (and to some extent Christian) bulwark and their European conscience (a well adjusted and rather pretentious affair) simply demanded it. The black or brown man must go down on his knees as an inferior before the victim was sacrificed, according to the imperialist technique, on the alter of civilization.

Philosophical Background.

Thus poor Charles Darwin who has really nothing to do with it, has been installed as a patronizing saint of the 19th century imperialist spoliation: and the German fascists are reviving an ethnological myth in a similar fashion. For them—the German race is logical—humanity is either Aryan that is to say Nazi or it is Jewish. Every liberal is of course Jewish—if he or she is not his or her grand-grand-father must be. Nietzsche who remains even today the profoundest front rank

(Continued on page 8, col. 3.)

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Indian Plutocracy and Fascist Leanings

By K. T. SHAH.

The new industrial and financial interest, rapidly growing in importance in India to-day, exhibits a distinctly fascist tendency. The merchant-financier is better amenable to thoughts of alliance with corresponding British interests in India than the products of the Indian Universities could be. For, there is a greater affinity of material interests between the elements of British capitalism with Indian financiers in India than with any other class. The capitalist, says Shaw somewhere, talks the loudest for Nationalism: but is the most internationalist in practice, particularly when it comes to making a profit. The Indian capitalist has realised the utility of maintaining "peace and order." He knows that the nascent Labour force of India is likely to prove more hostile than the British capitalist and bureaucratic interests combined. And so, at bottom, and for all essential purposes, they are already showing a greater sympathy with their British confreres than with their own discontented countrymen.

Growth Of Plutocracy

I do not mean of course, that the Indian capitalist is not nationalist in the conventional sense; or hat he is anti-British. He is as keen to demand industrial protection and financial safeguards, as the wildest British capitalist vested interests in India. Fiscal protection has been adopted in India as a policy—only for the last decade or so. But, even so, already Industrial Trusts and Combinations are growing; and a powerful, plutocracy evolving. They have, indeed, supported Nationalist activities so far, because nationalism has hitherto meant more intensive protection to their newly created mechanised industries despite Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on the spinning wheel. The fight was fought against competing British interests, and the battle won, with the help of the unsophisticated through "educated" Nationalist agitator. During the fight for protection to Indian Industry, it did not matter if the British interests appeared to be antagonised. In fact it was all to the good, for it brought added grist to the mill in the shape of Swadeshism. But the moment protection became substantial and appreciably permanent, not a few of these parvenus and arrivistes repeated the German and American devices for Trusts and Cartels, more determined against Labour and consumers than the competing British industrialists could ever be.

Tendency Of High Finance

I have desired, with others, and preached as warmly as any Indian economist, a policy of intensive protection to Indian industries. But I have never been unaware of the inherent possibilities of Capitalist Industry thus created. And I am witnessing already the first flush of that class in Sugar and in Cement,—not to mention Steel or Banking. The money Trust is not yet made because the competing foreign Banks are still too powerful to permit, except in alliance with or subsidiary to, them—a wholly Indian monopoly of finance being formed. But the fight for the Ratio,—and the mere Ratio—was enough indication of the true tendencies of High Finance for those who had eye to see below the surface, and penetrate through the thin veneer of sympathy for the Indian agriculturist. When Capitalists and Industrialists sing in unison of the handicaps of Indian agriculturist, they really mean the handicap on export profits of their class. But, unfortunately, not everyone could see through the game; and so the demand for the old ratio of 16d to the rupee attained to the dignity of being mentioned in the Eleven Points of Mahatma Gandhi, as so many acid tests of the Lord Irwin's Government's change of heart.

Privately, I have heard the most energetic and determined specimen of Indian Capitalist and industrialist class speak with undisguised contempt for Congress candidates at the last elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly. Unwilling to accept the Congress label for himself, this gentleman made no secret of his canvassing 'against' the Congress in his constituency on grounds that victory of the Congress would be a mandate for confiscation of property, repudiation of debts, and annihilation of our graded society. And yet this enterprising individual ranks amongst the bosom friends of one of the most considerable of present Congress leaders!

The more travelled and sophisticated a capitalist is, the greater menace he constitutes to political freedom and economic justice. The recent appeal, in the Assembly, to these propertied and capitalist interests, by the Home Member of the Government of India, while moving the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, against the menace of Communism, was symptomatic of this new development.

Fascist Tendencies

It is possible, however, the Fascist tendencies of this class will not manifest themselves under the present constitution. But, they

(Continued on page 13, col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

MEMEL ELECTIONS

Nazi Germany must be greatly but deservedly disappointed as to the outcome of the alarm that she raised over the coming election in Memel. That little game intended probably as a preliminary to another and decisively practical unilateral action has all but fizzled out. The counter-move by the Lithuanian Government has succeeded. The Powers which guarantee the Memel statute have severally and jointly responded to Lithuania's appeal. British, French and Italian Ambassdors have informed Berlin that they have received "satisfactory" assurances in regard to the conduct of elections by Lithuania. A joint letter to this effect has been sent to the League Council also by M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi, which also hints at the necessity of Germany's giving proof of her own good and peaceful intentions during the election. The fact of Britain and Italy joining hands with France and Lithuania is discouraging enough. Worse still, from the Nazi point of view, is the acceptance of Lithuania's request that the British Ambassador should watch the elections personally.

A WISE APPEAL.

Mufti Kifayatullah, the President of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, deserves to be congratulated on the wise and patriotic appeal that he has addressed both to Hindus and Muslims of the Punjab to discontinue the movement of picketing and mutual boycott. The movement, as he says, is most opportune and "having been started at a very critical time is highly injurious to the general interest of the country and particularly to the original object of the restoration of the mosque." To imagine that an economic boycott between two communities can lead to any thing but disaster for both is sheer, utter madness. Hindus and Muslims should exercise a little practical commonsense and realise the gravity of what they are doing. Muslims especially should ponder the words of Mufti Kifayatullah who is unquestionably one of their most sincere and self-sacrificing leaders. Is it not time for them to take stock of the situation and consider coolly how futile and harmful their impulsiveness has already proved?

NO NOMINATIONS

The representation made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Government regarding the latter's nominations to the Municipal Standing Committee is a dignified and weighty document, which, we hope, will receive the due attention of the authorities. This question had already been raised in 1931, when the Government refused to consider the Municipality's memorial. In view of the constitutional changes now imminent, the Corporation has done well in once more raising the question. It points out that it is derogatory to the Corporation's traditions and status as the foremost municipality in the country to take for granted that the presence of the nominated members is necessary for the proper conduct of its business. Secondly the fact of the Municipal Commissioner invariably being a Government officer, itself obviates the necessity of any further Government control. When it is remembered that the system of nominations to the Standing Committee does not obtain in the other sister corporations or even in the mofussil municipalities, the position of the Bombay Corporation seems extremely invidious indeed. Government will, therefore, be doing only belated justice by granting the Corporation's present demand.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

In his address to the students of the Gujerat Vidyapith Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is reported to have said that, whatever be the character of the new constitution, "Nationalists will take the responsibility for education under it or those responsible for education will have to consult the Nationalists". We do not know if the Patel has been accurately reported, for the report suggests a distinct probability of Nationalists assuming ministerial responsibility in the field of education. So far as Congress Nationalists are concerned, no such course can be regarded as probable at the present stage What Mr. Patel probably said was that Nationalists will, by dominating the legislatures, compel the Ministers, whoever they be, to follow the recognised principles of national education. What is to be specially noted in this connection is that for the purpose of giving effect to these principles it is not necessary for Nationalists to assume Ministerial responsibility unless it is coupled with adequate power.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

At a meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee at Simla last week Mr. P. R. Rau placed before the Committee a memorandum on the facilities provided to Indian students for practical training in engineering firms in Europe. The memorandum shows that it has always been the policy of the High Commissioner for India in placing contracts with foreign firms to give preference, other things being equal, to firms who are willing to provide training facilities for Indian students. It is certainly a sound policy if it is judiciously worked out, but care should be taken to see that the practical training provided is of a sufficiently advanced type not easily available elsewhere and that the training provided by any firm is not merely a make-believe devised for the purpose of securing orders.

PRESS VIEWS

Special Powers Bill

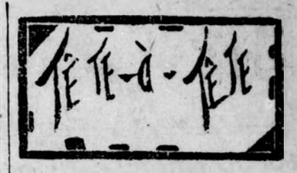
The Bombay Government retained all these powers in 1932 and would retain them now, although on its own showing the terrorist movement in this Presidency is nothing compared to the terrorist movement in the Punjab. These powers will be required when a revolution is imminent. We wonder whether we are at all in the land of the living since we see no signs around us of a coming revolution, which however, appear so clearly to our watchful Government. Similarly one would feel that there cannot be even a colourable excuse for continuing Chapter 111 of the old Act containing provisions against refusal to pay taxes, since the movement for the non-payment of taxes which was being conducted as a part of the civil disobedience campaign has been discontinued.

It would be too much to hope that the present legislature would teach a lesson to the Government that it so badly needs for making these outrageous proposals. Public opinion must, however, teach a severe lesson, first, to the legislature and then to the Government. —"Servant of India."

Nazi Terrorism

The latest reports from Nazi-land would drive even the most chronic optimist to despair. Events have taken a tragic turn. So far, Nazi propaganda was theoretically restricted to the political and quasi-political field. The Jew was officially—on the surface at least—penalised for his political and "unpatriotic" views. And so long as this pretext prevailed there was some hope that things would change with the vagaries of politics. But now Hitler has torn off the veil. Herr Streicher, the spiritual advisor of the new Nazi regime, has come out in the open with his gruesome gospel. The German Press the official mouthpiece of the Nazis, is clamouring for a wholesale Jewish outlawry, and attacks have reached a stage when the death penalty is invoked for practising the Jewish religion!

We are stunned by these reports, and we are wondering what this much-boosted civilized world is going to do in the face of such barbarism. Pehaps Geneva will go out of its way to recommend a mandate for Germany as it is doing for Abyssinia? You neve can tell. Meanwhile the German Jew can wait, wait and..."Jewish Advocate."



An Indian fire-walker has amazed British scientists.

The record of the British fire-eaters is, however, still unequalled.

* * * *

"I reflected well, calculated all, weighed everything . . ."

This extraordinary careful—and not a little self-complacent!—businessman is no other than Signor Mussolini. He weighed everything (excepting, of course, his words) but he did not say which scales he used.

* * * *

In the same interview, he declared, "If I am asked to choose between Peace and Life, I will reply Life.

Another restatement of the Fascist philosophy. He won't have peace. He would have Life—of Abyssinia? Or Italy? Perhaps both.

* * * *

It strikes our Junior Colleague as highly ominous that the Italo-Abyssinian dispute should have been entrusted to a Committee of Thirteen.

But he has not yet made up his mind whether it is ominous for Italy, Abyssinia or the League itself.

You see he is by way of being a typical clairvoyant.

* * * *

Says a Headline:—

"GAS" IN GERMANY

State monopoly exercised, in accordance with Nazi traditions, by the Fuhrer?

* * * *

The Suez Canal Company is said to have made huge profits out of the movement of Italian troops.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Company has formally and emphatically made it clear that "the Canal would always be open to trade during peace or war."

* * * *

The new reforms, according to Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, would enable the legislature more to protect the home market.

Quite, quite, they certainly would protect the home market from foreign markets, which of course do not include the "Home" market.

* * * *

IS INDIANIZATION A FORLORN HOPE?

Asks the "Pioneer" of Lucknow.

No. Who ever said it was a hope at all.

* * * *

Commenting on Sir Phillip Chetwode's final speech as "disconcerting" our confrere says:—

"If, in a country of 330,000,000 people, at least a third of them sprung from races with a long history of almost incessant war, it is impossible to find more than 60 youths a year capable of being trained to take command of men in the field, and difficult to find even 60, then there must be something seriously wrong with the country—or with the system."

And since the system (Criminal Law Amendment Act and all) is infallible there must be something wrong with the country. Oh, yes, there IS something "wrong" with the country. A terrible, now almost age-long wrong.

* * * *

SIND TENNIS

Hindus Win By 158 Runs.

—Patna Paper.

Deuce of a game!

* * * *

FOURTH FORM FORM

School Boy (To Another)

"At the party I ate 12 hard-boiled eggs and two dozen slices of bread, and ten pancakes, just for a wager."

"With no evil consequences?"

"Well, I have not been invited to any parties since."

Our London Letter

World Opinion Against Italy

POOR ABYSSINIA DOOMED

British Pacifists' Inconsistent Attitude

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 21.
(By Air Mail).

Geneva, the home of world peace, still remains the centre of storm. Mussolini remains unrelented at least in outward appearance. This is quite understandable because such is the genuine character of the man who performed a miracle in post-war Europe in establishing a personal dictatorship and has managed to hold on to it with considerable popularity in imperialist circles.

On the other hand all the other nations of the world are uniting together in denouncing Mussolini's frank refusal to listen to reason and they are acquiring the conviction that Il Duce has very little genuine interest in Abyssinia and that he desires to use a weak and unarmed country as a target for making a big display of Fascist economic policy. Fascism has produced militarism with economic ruin, and Mussolini is bound to change now some part of militarism into cash value by a foreign conquest. This militarism has aroused universal condemnation of Mussolini. America, which is not in the League of Nations, is also ready to join in economic Sanctions on the basis of Kellogg Pact. Japan, which has deserted the League, will be at least of no assistance to Italy on account of the Italian arrogance against coloured peoples. Fascist Germany, another deserter from the League, does not look like allying herself with Italy, as German militarist party has not forgotten and will never forgive the acknowledged betrayal of Italy in breaking the Triple Alliance in the 1914 War and especially under Mussolini's personal agitation Italy joining the Allies against their own partners, Germany and Austria, as pledged in the Triple Alliance. Secondly, Nazi Germany has a keener ambition to annex Austria as against her rival Italy.

BRITAIN AND ITALY

There have been, no doubt, frictions between British and Italian imperialism at many points. Italian agitation in Malta and Cyprus has been disturbing British imperialism for the last six or seven years. Italian activities in Africa were becoming danger points for the adjoining British territories due to the clumsy handling of African tribesmen by Fascist military officers. In Bombay and Calcutta commercial circles, the Italian salt war against Indian and British merchants is assuming serious proportions. The present display of Italian military strength may considerably hurt British prestige in many quarters and it is natural that British imperialism would take no chance. Therefore, British preparations for anticipated military Sanctions are by no means half-hearted. Not only is British naval defence of Gibralter, Malta and Alexandria strengthened beyond the power of Italy during the last few months but the British Admiralty has this week send out a very polite and cordial letter to the Government of Greece announcing a friendly visit of a formidable British war flotila in Grecian waters. This visit, no doubt, would be of an extremely friendly nature as far as Greece is concerned but it is quite a broad hint to Signor Mussolini to behave himself.

POOR ABYSSINIA DOOMED

Seeing these earnest preparations of Great Britain all the small Powers of Europe and of South America are rallying round British leadership. This consideration, as well as the united pressure of Communists and Socialists in France, will compel Monsieur Laval, the French Prime Minister, to desert Mussolini. Therefore, in spite of his characteristic personal arrogance and strength the Italian Dictator must at present be busy calculating his losses amounting to ruin of any serious military adventure. In order to make his surrender easy and graceful the Geneva Committee of Five has offered to Italy substantial advantages not unworthy of a conqueror. What is really happening is that poor Abyssinia is doomed and after the peaceful sttlement of the present trouble Mr. Rickett, of the Oil Concession fame, will come out with his concessions which means that three-fourth of Abyssinia will be pawned to capitalists for exploitation, one-fourth of Abyssinia will be pawned to Italian militarists and nominal suzerienty of the country will belong to Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian Emperor! When this happens, we, of the coloured races, will naturally have our sympathies drawn towards Abyssinia and yet we shall scarcely be able to refrain from blaming the Emperor himself. The real power of modern State is no longer the power of the individual ruler or of the Government, but the united power of the people behind them. If in the administration of the State and in the economic cultivation of the wealth of the State, Oriental monarchs continue to be reluctant to give full powers and opportunities to their own people, they would weaken themselves and they inevitably would make room for powerful foreign exploiters.

UNIVERSAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL GOVT.

The present National Government of Great Britain is very largely strengthened in its attitude by the unexpected universal support of all sections and political parties of Great Britain as a whole. Tories and Radicals, Labourites and Communists, Churchmen and Trade Unionists, Militarists and Pacifists are as a body all united that Italy shall not be allowed to create a regular new war in Abyssinia or anywhere. It is clearly seen that any academic argument about Britain remaining aloof means nothing else but to give Italy a free charter. It is equally clear that after Italy has invaded Abyssinia British and French interests in Africa, in the Red Sea and in the Mediterranean would be challenged and the war must expand. It is equally clear that if Italy march into Abyssinia without a challenge from the Great Powers, the League of Nations will have to be compulsorily wound up. On this account the commonsense of a practical shop-keeping nation, like the British, finds a unanimous decision of supporting its National Government, however unpopular it may be in many internal matters. A section of the Press, however, under Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere continues to beat and demands unhampered freedom for Italy. As I have stated on another occasion, these newspapers represent only the individual predilection for Fascism of their Peer-editors and not the political opinion of their readers who have several times proved that they are subscribers of these newspapers on account of various attractions and temptations offered to them and not because of their faith in the political leadership of the muck-writers of their editorial columns.

STORM IN TEA-CUP.

This week there has been a little voice of opposition in the Labour ranks over the question of "Sanctions" against Italy if she decides to invade Abyssinia. But this, too, is the voice of certain individuals who are anxious to preserve a traditional reputation rather than any deep conscious belief. Mr. George Lansbury, Lord Ponsonby, Lord Arnold and Sir Stafford Cripps have created a storm in a Labour tea-cup over the decision of the Trade Union Congress. They are opposed to British war against Italy because their conscience tells them that it will be a British war of imperialistic exploitation. However, all these gentlemen were members of the last Labour Government from 1929 to 1931. During this period military measures were fully used in British territories in Oriental Countries and all the two years of Labour rule in India was one of constant military operation. Mr. Wedgwood Benn had stated in the House of Commons that he had conducted over 1,100 air raids over the Afridis villages. Similarly it is pointed out that in the imperialist created Arab-Jew controversy in Palestine the Labour Government was responsible for the taking of over 300 lives by military action, and Negro workers in Durban area were driven away from their homes by the use of tear gas bombs. Not one of these gentlemen of conscience then resigned from the Labour Government as a protest though they knew that as members of the same cabinet they were jointly responsible for all these imperialist acts. No importance is, therefore, attached by Indian community to the present attitude of Mr. Lansbury, Lord Ponsonby and Sir Stafford Cripps, who they think are stage-acting at the present moment.

LABOUR LEADERS' INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

It is far from being a genuine matter of conscience with the Labour pacifists. After the retreat of the Labour Government in 1931, Mr. Lansbury has repeatedly defended on several public platforms the use of soldiers and armed forces in the Colonial countries. Just now he and his pacifist colleagues see that the use of Sanctions may mean a conflict between two white armies and, therefore, they object to it. They have no solution to offer to stop the Italian white soldiers butchering the coloured people of Abyssinia. The members of the Labour and Socialist Movement in Great Britain are thus proving themselves more and more colour biassed and it is so ingrained in their nature that they cannot analyse their own conscience to see how they treat human lives cheap when it is the question of Oriental people and as a sacred trust when it is their own white people.

MR. RICKETT IN ENGLAND.

The famous Mr. Rickett is now back in London and is engaged in his usual business activities in the City. He is perfectly calm and collected and quite certain that his concessions are safe to enable him to go on with them in due course. His concessions are dramatically withdrawn, as the world is told, for political effect in the matically withdrawn, as the world is told, for political effect in the name of a company, whose name has, however, never appeared in any legal contracts for the concessions and whose interests in the same is merely hypothetical. From the first we have learnt that the legal contract had been signed as between Mr. Rickett on behalf of the African Development and Exploitation Company on the one hand and two responsible Ministers of Abyssinia on behalf of the Emperor of Abyssinia on the other. None of these signatories have withdrawn or modified their signatures to the deal nor have they given notice to one another. It is, therefore intelligible that the signatories will revert to their undisturbed legal position as soon as the present political clouds have cleared or even in the midst of these clouds when it becomes expedient to put forward existing rights against any aggressive demands by Italy.

From this week's developments it is now clear to every one here that America is not serious about such cancellation of the oil concessions. It is admitted during the week that two months ago one Mr. Leo Chertok, of New York (who is now in London with his cheque book in his pocket) had signed a contract for concessions genuinely on behalf of certain American parties. These concessions were conditional upon being made final during an option period of ninety days, including a cash payment of £200,000. Nobody for a moment doubts that weak and defective as this arrangement had been from a legal point of view it was a hundred per cent private American venture. The question now asked in political circles is why has the American Government not interfered with Mr. Chertok and why it has not declared his concessions to be withdrawn. It is perfectly obvious that there is no political, diplomatic or legal need for withdrawing any 'bona fide' concession or commercial interests of Americans in Abyssinia. It was after hearing of Mr. Chertok's vague and conditional enterprise that Mr. Rickett outscored him and fixed up a definite and really valuable agreement.

MOSUL OIL COMPANY.

During the week it was announced that two important British directors have resigned from the Board of the Mosul Oil Company. It is now admitted that through clever agents the Italians bought up large blocks of shares in order to have a controlling voice on the Board of this oil concern and these Directors having found their positions untenable are now making room for the Italian nominees. The British Government had been anxious about control of this Company and in its constitution it is provided that the Chairman of the concern will always be a Britisher—the present chairman being Lord Goschen. However, with the assistance of strong pro-Fascist British friends, the Italians have been buying up shares under different names during the last year. Mr. Rickett who came to know of this was himself responsible for the founding of this company and was playing an important part in its administration. He was asked to explain his attitude towards the Mosul Oil Company and he said on Monday last that he had already severed his connection with the concern about four or five months ago as soon as he saw certain "Continental" interests getting the upper hand in it and he himself believed in consolidating and "serving purely British interests" only.

FIRST NEGRO DIPLOMAT

Walton Represents America In Liberia

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail).

The first Negro to represent the Government of the United States in diplomatic capacity is Mr. Lester A. Walton, a journalist of considerable repute, who has been appointed Minister to the Negro Republic of Liberia. He is also the first United States Minister to the Republic, since diplomatic relations were severed five years ago.

THREE YEAR PLAN

It is understood that Liberia will accept the help of American financiers in rehabilitating the country. In course of an interview to the "United Press" he declared: "Since Liberia turned down the five-year plan drawn up by the International Committee, the President has launched a three-year plan of his own, which envisages economic development, improvement in health and hygiene, development of the educational system, and improvement in the condition of the aboriginal natives."—United Press.

A Balasinor correspondent writes:—

Mr. A. P. Shah, Office Superintendent in the Balasinor State, has been appointed in Lunawada State as Customs Officer. He has been the recipient of many farewell parties.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN CITY

Interesting Matches Played At Kennedy Sea-face

Among the week-end cricket fixtures the two-day match played between the "Times of India" XI vs. Hindu Gymkhana XI at the Kennedy Sea Face attracted great attention. The Hindu Gymkhana had a narrow win of 6 runs. Naik was the top-scorer with 89 runs.

Divekar displayed an all-round play, narrowly missing a century by four runs and he bagged four wickets of the Hindu team. He was the bulwark of the visitors making a stand for nearly an hour and three quarters on the field.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA

At the Islam Gymkhana (on Sunday, the Bombay Gymkhana XI, were the visitors. The Islam Gymkhana won by 78 runs. Peerbhoy was successful in bagging as many as six wickets. The Islam Gymkhana team was captained by A. A. Hakim and the main run-getters were Hakim (not out) with 69, Baporia with 40, Botawalla with 48, and Kadri with 27. The bowlers were often changed by the visitors. Among the visitors Greer was the top scorer with 54 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. WELLINGTON C. C.

On Saturday the Islam Gymkhana had an easy walk-over against the Wellington Cricket Club, the match having been played in the former's ground. H. Khiraz and S. Khairaz retired after scoring 23 and 52 runs for their side—Islam Gymkhana.

BOMBAY GYM. vs.

B. B AND C. I. RLY.

On the home ground the Bombay Gymkhana played its "B" team against the B. B. and C. I. Traffic XI on Sunday. The former made 211 runs for the fall of 8 wickets and the latter 148 for the fall of 6 wickets. Rajadhyaksha and Mc Clench shone in bowling and took 6 and 5 wickets, respectively.

The first issue of the Urdu Daily "Bharat Mata" comes out on the 7th October next at Lahore under the management of the United India Newspaper Ltd. which has been registered with a strong Directorate.

Indian Fliers' Triumphant Return

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT JUHU

Mr. A. C. Gazdar, Pilot-Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club, established unique reputation for Indian aviation on Sunday, when he successfully led the formation flight consisting of three Moth 'planes with the pupils of the Flying Club to Heston and back to Bombay.

GREETED BY CHEERS

Punctually at 5 p.m., the three machines made their appearance on the northern horizon and taxi-ing round the Juhu aerodrome for a minute, made a graceful landing, when they were greeted with vociferous cheering by the members of the Flying Club who had gathered in large numbers to accord a fitting welcome to the four Indian fliers.

MARKED DISTINCTION

For the first time in the history of Civil Aviation in India, this flight had achieved the marked distinction, which no similar even had achieved. For the first time, an Indian had led an international flight, with discipline and organisation, which had enabled the fliers to keep to the scheduled time despite occasional difficulties and bad weather conditions.

The three pupils Messrs N. K. Dubash, N. D. Mulla Feroze and D. N. Bunsha, had acquitted themselves in a creditable manner and had undergone flying experience of about 100 hours in the course of the flight to and from Heston.

In this expedition to Heston, the contribution of Mr. P. Stone, Ground Engineer of the Bombay Flying Club, was of no less value.

Mr. Stone was in charge of the up-keep of the machines and the splendid working of the machines through the 10,000 and odd miles of journey, was due to his care and attention in keeping them in sound condition.

As the machines drew up in a line and the sun-burnt fliers stepped out, they were profusely garlanded by their admirers and friends. Mr. Gazdar exchanged greetings with Mr. C. M. Eastley, Chairman of the Flying Club, on his landing.

VARIED EXPERIENCES

The party left London after a delay of 3 days on September 18, but could not start to schedule owing to bad weather. Leaving Hatfield early in the morning, they landed at Heston to comply with the customs formalities and left for Brussels where they arrived in the afternoon for lunch. Amsterdam was dropped out of the programme as they were already late and the Fliers made for Frankfurt.

After Frankfurt they started running into bad weather and were held up for two days in Germany. Leaving Central Europe, they had a very nice time and again came up to schedule at Bushire.

From Bushire they hopped down to Karachi on Saturday evening where they spent the night. They left Karachi at 7-30 in the morning and halted at Jamnagar for lunch. They again took off at 1 p.m. to reach home in the evening.

WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Gazdar said, that throughout their journey, wherever they had halted, the authorities concerned were extremely kind to the fliers and they had a pleasant time despite unfavourable weather occasionally.

The machines proved reliable throughout the flight and one of the machines, "Vtafa," had a second trip to England, having been flown on the previous instructional flight under Flt-Lt. Binley of cherished memory.

PROSPECT FOR NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Gazdar hoped that next year all the Flying Clubs would join in a country-wide formation flight, so that a large number of machines could be flown, instead of the three as in the present instance.

Mr. Gazdar piloted the machine "Vtagi" with Mr. Mulla Feroze as passenger.

Mr. P. Stone controlled the joy-stick in the plane "Vtafa," with Mr. Dubash in the cock-pit.

Mr. D. N. Bunsha flew the machine "Vtado," carrying the spare parts, implements and other accessories for the flight.

PRESSED FOR TIME.

It is estimated that the journey occupied about 100 flying hours and a distance of about 11,000 miles was covered during this period. Starting on June 1, 1935, from the Juhu aerodrome the party reached Heston on June 14, according to schedule, although the detail's of the flight varied considerably from the original plan, which included rests of a day each, at Istambul, Vienna and Brussels and all of which had to be abandoned, as the fliers were pressed for time.

On the journey from Bombay to Heston, Flt.-Lt. G. Carey in his Miles Hawk Major, flew in advance of the party to look to the needs of the fliers, especially regarding the passports, permits and visas. After he reached England it this understood, he found service in the De Havilland Flying School at Hatfield.

THE ROUTE.

The route chosen by the party lay over Iran, Iraq, Syria Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Germany and Belgium and despite the complications still attaching to international flying, over countries which demanded a variegated form of conditions to be fulfilled before they allowed any machine to fly over their territories, the Indian Fliers could make headway in their attempt through the courtesy and co-operation of the respective Governments.

Britain's Note To France

Will Resist Unprovoked Aggression In Europe

COVENANT HAS BECOME NATION'S CONSCIENCE, SAYS HOARE

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The British reply to the French enquiry with regard to the future of the British Government's attitude in respect of the effective application of sanctions as provided in Article XVI of the Covenant in the event of violation of the Covenant by resort to force in Europe is contained in a note handed to the French Ambassador.

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The reply refers to and largely recapitulates the outstanding points of Sir S. Hoare's speech at Geneva on September 11 and asserts Britain's intention is to fulfil her obligations under the Covenant. The idea is that the Covenant has become a part of national conscience. Nothing is further from truth than to insinuate that the British policy is peculiar to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Sir S. Hoare's emphasises again that the League stands, and Britain with it for collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and "particularly for the steady and collective resistance of all acts of unprovoked aggression."

The reply proceeds that no League member will be able to lay down the policy with greater clarity of decision in advance of any particular case.

UNDER ART. XVI.

The procedure under Article XVI is not applicable as regards failure to fulfil treaty terms, and it is clear in case of a resort to force there may be degrees of culpability, degrees of aggression, and the nature of appropriate action under Article XVI may vary. The Covenant itself recognises the world not as static with regard to treaty obligations.

Sir S. Hoare draws attention to his speech at Geneva spoken with overwhelming support and approval of Britons, and public opinion has since shown it is concerned with the general principle of international conduct.

Government adheres to its belief in the League but faith in itself and its action must, like security, be collective.—Reuter.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Marjorie Erskine, Miss Hamilton, and Captain R. F. Goodwin arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a performance of "Dangerous Corner" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society at the Poona Club Ltd.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

GREGORY WICKES' BOARDER?—I AIN'T NEVER SEEN HIM, BUT HE LIVES UP ON THE THIRD FLOOR, SECOND DOOR TO YER RIGHT-
SHE'S BREAKING, MIKE! COME ON!
BLACK COATS! WHITE MASKS!
HE'S WHITE FACE, ALL RIGHT!
THE LETTERS STOLEN FROM LANDOR!
AND THE DAGGER THAT KILLED BATEMAN!—MIKE, THIS IS ALL I NEED—I KNOW WHO WHITE FACE IS!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Race, Culture And Morals

A REPLY TO ATTACKS ON INDIAN STAGE

Our Readers' Views

A correspondence writes:

Permit me to take the strongest exception to the statement made by H. M. S. in his letter published in your journal on the 26th instant.

The present condition of the stage in India is deplorably low, and a woman taking to the stage would find herself in an atmosphere which in not a few cases, is morally degrading.

Obviously the author of this audacious and irresponsible statement is merely echoing a parrot cry without showing any consideration to the implications involved in it. As a matter of fact, the Indian stage covers the Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu stages and is not even indirectly concerned with the issue of Parsi 'morals' whatever they might mean.

The entire tone of superiority (which is the outcome, as the Fraudian analysis would easily demonstrate of a virulent type of infiriority complex) and patronage that H. M. S. assumes is objectionable because it lacks in the slightest justification in actual conditions obtained on the Marathi stage for instance, which demonstrably reaches a fairly decent intellectual level and which has no earthly use for Parsi women.

H. M. S. proceeds further with a still more amazing statement.

As regards the condition of the stage it is admitted (by whom?) that the present condition is deplorable, but in some quarters a hope is expressed that the Parsis who have been pioneers in so many walks of life will not fail to contribute their part towards uplifting the stage.

May I inquire (I protest H. M. S. forces me to do it) what has been what he might call Parsi achievement in the cultured field and whether he is prepared to cite any distinct achievement in any of the fine arts including literature that could entitle him to sniff at the Indian theatre? I need hardly explain that no really educated person could distinguish artistic activity on a basis of communalism: I would go a little further and say that for me and many others there are no such things as Parsis in existence—there are only individuals moving on different strata of mental cultural level. Nor am I interested in the issue of Parsi morals; and I need merely point out that H. M. S. is betraying a lack of culture and making himself ridiculous by saying all these silly things.

For instance, morals (in the H. M. S.'s sense) have nothing to do with the stage: the actors and actresses who move on it are the creation not of libido, as these ignorant critics like this gentleman imagine, but of art. The psychological preoccupation involved in the representation of the art of the mummer leaves no scope for 'personal' sensations. I do not think the atmosphere of the stage could be described as immoral in any sense except by those who are congenitally incapable of understanding the finer and certainly essential requisites of culture. The theatrical art has very little of the kind of criticism attributed to, it by the infantile unsophisticated and, while it is possible to transfer on to it the inherent lewdness in the auditorium, no person of average education or intelligence could venture to accuse it of such a phenomenon.

Till recently one of our actresses, a lady quite well-known for her brilliant musical ability, used to act with her own brother in the role of stage-lover. We were not scandalised. In artistic (including theatrical—musical) activities no considerations of 'community' are permitted to weigh with the public; and this happens not because we have no sense of morals but because we could claim a coherent cultural tradition—it is bred in the bone, like other processes of racial heredity, that is all. What does H. M. S. mean by his talk about 'uplifting' the theatre or 'pioneering' by the Parsis? May I ask what is the title of any group with a race label to posture this sort of highly objectionable patronage? It is quite possible he may be ignorant of actual conditons about the social status of artists amongst us. If so, he would be well advised to withdraw the unfounded statements his moral mongering has presumably led him to make.

Tolls On Road And Bridges Act 1875

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Code Vol. II contains the above Act. In clause 12, a schedule is attached for the application of tolls. There are as many as 27 items. The first item is a four wheel carriage on springs for which the toll is rupee one, and the last one is a foot passenger on bridges or hill road, paying three pies. In the animal kingdom, the elephant pays Rs. one and annas eight. Every conceivable form of transport of that age is fully described in the schedule, such as, elephant, camel, horse, pony, ass, mule, bullock, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, palanquin, dull, palna, tonjon, etc., etc.

Now how can such an obsolete Act be applied to the present day motor transport, which had not its existence in the year 1875, when this Road and Bridge Act was amended from the original Act of 1851? Even supposing there have been some further amendments, the motor transport can never come under any of the schedules for articles for tolls, inasmuch as, import duty of not less than 37½ per cent. is paid on this transport, besides various other taxes. On the present cost of petrol in Bombay, the Government receives near about 250 per cent. in duty on petrol. To collect as much as 12 to 14 lacs in registration alone is a mere fleebite to Government. Thanks to the vote of the last sessions of Council, the illegal extortion received the blessings of the majority of the members of the Council. The Bombay motorists further pay the wheel tax to the Municipality and since 1932, there is lawlessness galore all over the roads. The Government, the Municipalities and Local Boards vie with one another to harass, and mulct the motorists. And now the Council is asked to perpetuate this enaction in a different garb.

May I ask our Councillors not only to throw off this new Motor Bill, but further to examine the validity of the Road and Bridge Act of 1875. It is inconceivable to believe that such an obsolete Act can be applied in such an arbitrary manner in the year 1935, when India is alleged to have been put on the road to Home Rule.—Yours, etc.,

X. 4600.

Motor Taxation Bill

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with dismay that Government seem bent on the levy of a semi-consolidated form of motor taxation in the shape of a supplement to the already existing heavy taxation on the city motorist, by the introduction of a Bill in the Council, following the ill-advised commotion created both by individuals and our Western India Automobile Association. The city motorist pays on an average a heavy hundred-rupee tax annually to the Municipality, and now he is to be called upon to pay on an average as much as 60 per cent again of the Municipal levy by the Government for the luxury of seeing the tolls abolished.

Indefensible as the system of tolls is and its continued levy as an accepted form of taxation though primarily intended to be a temporary measure on the part of the Bombay Government to balance its budget, it could certainly be said to be in keeping with the elementary legal maxim that he who derives the benefit of a certain user should rightly be made to bear a corresponding burden.

I refer to the tourist who scours the roads of the Presidency for the sake of a handful of whom the entire motoring community, not so inclined, is to be called upon to shoulder an inequitable burden. Beyond noting that it will see the realisation of a vindication of its protest against the system of tolls, I for one fail completely to see what reason actuated our Western India Automobile Association in ceaselessly clamouring for the removal of the tolls, unless it be that some crack Broklands Racer of a 'sahib' at the wheel felt too impatient to slacken speed to pay his eight-anna bit to the Toll-booth keeper.

It would be only fair to throw the burden of the toll on the motorist who gets the pleasure out of roving the roads of the Presidency, and to exempt the homely city of mofussil motorist who keeps well within the territorial limits of his Municipality, Local Board or Cantonment Authority.

In my opinion our Western India Automobile Association has unwittingly done a great dis-service to the motoring community by trying to better what was best left alone. Government's clear intention is not to forego this avenue of taxation; it is merely inclined to change the mode of its collection. That being so the present proposal of a semi-consolidated form of taxation is, to say the very least, inequitable to the motoring community generally.

I fear, too, that by adopting this new mode of taxing every individual motorist's pocket additionally, will not go to improve the condition of the roads of the Presidency: this tax will initially go towards the General Revenues. What our worthy Automobile Association should have pressed for was the proper allocation of funds for the reconstruction of roads, and that I am sure could have been done under the system of tolls at present prevailing. But which Association is puissant enough to achieve that?

My appeal to the Hon'ble the Peoples' Representatives in the Council is to throw the contemplated measure right out and to leave both the city and the mofussil motorist free from this additional tax; whenever either chooses to rove the roads of the Presidency, let him come forward and like a Man shoulder the cost of such a luxury. But, pray, spare the homely motorist!—Yours etc.,

T. H. SUNTOKE.

FASCISM AND FALSE RACE SCIENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

European modern thinker, and who himself was a Jew revived (for the populace) the myth of the Nordic in his poetic Superman. Spangler after him touches assents in simple terms the supremacy of the white race. He is a historian turned ethnologist. Hitler's ways with science and scientists are too notorious to be mentioned here. But what strikes one as typical is that his methods (which are hardly new in a world that has known Jesuit inquisition) are being copied even here.

Ethnology of the Portuguese.

I was thus amazed to read in a letter published in this journal the other day that the Portuguese were an Aryan race although they were claimed to be free from racial bias.

The letter was signed by a gentleman named Estebeiro who is presumably a Goan Indian. As far as the ordinary history is concerned the Portuguese claim to have been descended from the Lusitanians and their origin is traced to ethnological groups of Galicians, Asturians and the natives. The Moors invaded the country and remained in occupation for a time. In provinces like Alemtejo and Algarve the Arab and Berber types are quite common. There had been the population of the Mozarabs too who spoke Arabic and submitted to circumcision even when they nominally professed Christianity. The Jews share the privilege with the Moors of civilizing the country and they flourished under the rule of Islam till Emanuel I (1495-1921) hit on converting them 'en masse'. About 1434, King Henry the Navigator solved the problem of under-population by sending out expeditions for the capture of Negroes and married the latter to the Portuguese women. Negroid types are common enough in the South.

Who Are Aryans?

I do not know if Mr. Estebeiro includes negroes amongst the Aryan races and whether the Jews cannot claim to be aryan, as well. One comes across typical Jewish-portuguese names amongst the Europeans' and it is on record that the most terrible inquisitor was a Jewish renegade. Portuguese itself, which is a cousin of Spanish, even if it was crippled as far as literary expression or linguistic development was concerned, is full of words of Moorish origin. The Portuguese are one of the most beautiful European faces—unlike many peasant populations—and this is obviously the result of racial admixture which according to most ethnologists is highly desirable in the best interracial interests.

Race Bias.

As regards racial consciousness, the Portuguese colonials certainly regard their colonial population which is divided under the "Acto Colonial" into (1) Europeans, (2) Mesticoes (Eurasians) (3) Assimilados (culturally assimilated, that is to say, the literate) and (4) the Indigenas' (the natives) who are bracketted with African Negroes) as inferior to the imperialist race. Only Brazil, a one-time colony of Portugal now independent and prosperous, is free from racial bias which could be associated with the republican ideology borrowed, like everything else, from the French.

In connection with his tour programme in the Central Provinces, Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru is expected to arrive at Jubbulpore on October 1, Saugor October 2, Bilaspur and Raipur on October 4 and 5. He reaches Nagpur on October 6.

Great Philanthropist And Lover Of Education

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF LATE MR. MERWANJI M. CAMA

Glowing tributes were paid to the generous qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Cama, at a public meeting held on Sunday evening at the Sir C. J. Hall, under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat trust.

Seth Mancherji P. Kharegat, Chief Trustee of the Panchayat, who presided on the occasion, referred to the extensive charities and the generosity of the unassuming and modest philanthropist, who endeared himself to the citizens of Bombay, by his kindness and sympathy.

Seth Khareghat said, "We have met to-day to express our sorrow for the death of a highly honoured leader of our community Seth Merwanji Mancherji Cama, and to get his auspicious name perpetually preserved on the records of the Parsi Panchayat. Although his death occurred at the venerable age of 85 years, we feel sorry for it, for he was a true well-wisher of our community and the loss of such a good gentleman will be difficult to regain. Although the son of a very rich father, he was not brought up in luxury. From his childhood he led an industrious life, passed the B.A. examination of our university, worked for some years as a school master, and thereafter as an assistant in a mercantile firm, and the whole of his life up to his last illness was spent in hard work. He dedicated his body, mind and wealth to a very large extent to the betterment of our community. He worked in many of our communal institutions either as a member, executive officer or chairman, and also gave them pecuniary help, and how valuable all this assistance was will be apparent from the resolutions passed by those institutions. I will quote one such instance. He was a Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat for over ten years from 1910 to 1911, and when he resigned his co-Trustees passed a resolution about his services.

MANIFOLD SERVICES TO COMMUNITY

"As I have learnt from the then Secretary of the Trustees the late Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi, Mr. Merwanji besides doing current work took great pains for the solution of difficult problems concerning plague work among Parsis, the demand by the Improvement Trust of extensive Panchayat properties, the Juddin Case, the Scheme for the election of Trustees, etc. Mr. Merwanji and his brother the late Mr. Hormusji contributed thousands of rupees to the Panchayat Funds, and further they gave their large bungalow for many years without any rent for the use of Parsi plague patients. There was very deep sympathy between these two brothers, and as long as Mr. Hormusji lived, they invariably contributed jointly large sums for various charities. They got a large house built for the Society for supplying residences for poor Parsis, and Mr. Merwanji was for many years an energetic member of the Society and later its President till his death. In the same way both these brothers contributed large sums for Dr. Masina's Hospital, as well as for the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital; Mr. Merwanji took a leading part in the foundation of the latter institution, and Mr. Hormusji took an active part in its management till his death.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES

After Mr. Hormusji's death Mr. Merwanji gave good pecuniary assistance to Dr. Sir Temulji's Maternity Hospital. Besides these public charities their private charities were very extensive. Mr. Merwanji remitted nearly three lakhs of rupees out of the sums he had lent to various persons according to their circumstances. Mr. Merwanji was a staunch supporter of education, especially religious education and that of our priestly class, and hence he gave great help to many a poor scholar. But his greatest charity was the foundation for the Athornan Institute for the education of Priests for which he gave in one sum rupees twenty-five lakhs. Later when the sum was considered excessive for this purpose he retained half for this charity, and gave in trust the other half for the education of Parsis in general. This one charity is by itself the best proof of his generous heart, his faith in our religion, and his love of our community.

A resolution praying for the eternal peace of the departed soul was unanimously passed all standing.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF COURT

Sir John Beaumont's Advice To Thana Lawyers

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 29.

Tributes were paid by the Thana Bench and the Bar to Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, for having earned, during the last five years, the confidence of litigants in the impartial administration of justice between the rich and the poor alike, and thus having maintained the high traditions of British Justice even in difficult times, on the occasion of the Chief Justice's visit to the ancient and historic town of Thana, yesterday.

The sessions court hall was packed to capacity. On the dais were Sir John and Lady Beaumont, Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob Vazier Mahomed, Collector of Thana, Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class sub-Judge and Messrs. K. K. Gadgil, S. T. Ranade, M. N. Patel, Katpatia, second class sub-Judges of Panvel, Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Andheri respectively.

In welcoming Sir John and Lady Beaumont, Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge, in the course of his speech said: "The sympathy and kindness with which your Lordship has treated the members of the subordinate judiciary in the Presidency have won for your Lordship a warm place in their affections; and it has been a great source of encouragement even to the humblest of us to see that we can always count on your Lordship's sympathetic understanding of our difficulties and grievances. This has in a great measure contributed to the smooth working of the judicial administration of this Presidency."

TOLERATION AND CO-OPTRATION.

Speaking about the Thana court, Mr. Bhave said: "I consider it my duty to say that the Bar here maintains a high standard of professional qualities. The courtesy and good manner in court, the spirit of toleration and mutual co-operation, and their efficient way of conducting cases has made it a pleasure for the Judge to work with them.

Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, the Government Pleader, in his welcome speech, observed:

"You have been occupying the exalted office of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court for nearly five years and during this time you have earned the confidence of the Bar and the people in the impartial administration of Justice between the rich and the poor alike, and thus your Lordship has maintained the high traditions of British Justice even in the difficult times."

LOCAL BAR'S ASPIRATIONS.

Continuing the speaker said: "When the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins paid a brief visit to this court several years ago, he was pleased to pay a very high compliment to the calibre of the local Bar. We cherish the hope that at least 50 per cent of the posts for Assistant and District Judges will be filled by direct recruitment from the mofussil Bar."

The Government Pleader said that the practice of service of summonses by registered post on witnesses and parties in the city of Bombay, having proved a success, that procedure might be followed in all the Districts and taluka towns to avoid delay and ensure speedy justice. Taking into consideration the present improved finances and the impoverished condition of the people, the time had come to restore the old scale of process fees, which were raised on account of financial stringency, and the speaker expressed the hope that his Lordship would consider sympathetically that question.

After Mr. M. S. Rangnekar paid tribute to the Chief Justice on behalf of the Thana Bar Association, Mr. W. A. Rege, municipal president and a prominent lawyer, in giving his mite of praise to the work of the distinguished visitor, said it was no mean tribute to his Lordship's administration of justice to say that his decisions on trying occasions gave almost universal satisfaction to unbiased minds, and naturally inspired us with a sense of security which it was impossible to feel, whenever there was miscarriage of justice."

SIR J. BEAUMONT'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply to the welcome speeches, the Chief Justice commented on the reports of his judgments in the daily press. They were not always quite accurate, he said, and sometimes misleading when put in a summary form. He, therefore, said that the lawyers should mostly rely on the Law Reports. With reference to the lawyers' dress, his Lordship observed that when he last visited Thana in 1930 many lawyers were seen wearing Gandhi caps, but it was a healthy sign that the number had then fallen. His Lordship suggested that there should be a uniform dress for lawyers so that they could be distinguished from the litigant public. It was desirable, he said, that the practising lawyers should keep politics out of court.

The Chief Justice, further replying to the Government Pleader, said that the claims of the Mofussil Bar for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant and District Judges will be looked into; that he did not agree to the extension of the practice of service of summonses by registered post in the mofussil, because it was doubtful whether it was a success in the city of Bombay, and that the finances of the Government had not still improved to the extent of restoring the old scale of process fees.

Lady Beaumont paid a visit to the local Girls' school at about noon.

LUNCHEON AND TEA.

The Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont had their luncheon at the District Judge's bungalow, and tea with the Assistant Judge Mr. M. R. Meher. In the evening the Bench and the Bar were 'at home' to the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont, when the officials and the members of the Bar were present in a large number.

Repeal Criminal Law Amendment Act

IT IS BLOW TO ELEMENTARY RIGHTS

Bombay Meeting Condemns Proposed Emergency Powers Bill

A resolution to carry on a countrywide agitation for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act certified by the Viceroy in defiance of the will of the Legislative Assembly, was passed unanimously at a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday.

Miss Maniben Kara presided over the meeting which was held under the auspices of the Independence of India League, the National Students' League, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Press Workers' Union and no less than six other unions.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPPOSITION.

The meeting regarded the action of the Viceroy as a deliberate insult to the Legislative Assembly, a repudiation of the principles of democracy and flouting of the united opposition of the entire Indian people.

Several other resolutions condemning the proposed measure of the Government of Bombay seeking to perpetuate the Emergency Powers Act, condemning the heavy sentence on Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and deportation against Mr. Mirajkar, were also passed at the meeting.

Yet another resolution demanding the immediate release of Baba Narasingdas interned by the Sikhar State was also adopted.

BLOW TO ELEMENTARY RIHGTS

Mr. Karnik moving the main resolution said that the Act deprive the Indian people of their elementary rights of freedom of press, speech and association.

The speakers included Messrs. Dhole Kondwikar, Bhogle and Vaidya.

After the meeting was over a procession was led 'via' the Congress house, the members shouting the "union slogans."

ELECTIONS SURPRISE IN MEMEL

Stray Shootings & Struggle To Enter Polling Booths

(Special Cable.)

MEMEL, September 29.

Stray shootings and crowds of persons struggling to enter the polling-booths were the features of to-days elections, which opened at 08-00 hours and scheduled to close at 20-00 hours, but a special meeting of the Cabinet held at Kovno considered the last-minute alteration in electoral laws to enable the polling to be extended till midnight, or to be resumed to-morrow, in view of slowness in polling.

Alleged Receiving Of Sutta Slips

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 28.

Yakoob Hassan a Memon of Thana, was arrested on last Thursday night by Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police on a charge of receiving "sutta" slips on cotton figures in a public place. In the course of the search of his person, a marked co'n of 4 anna piece, and several betting slips and cash were recovered by the police.

It is alleged that at the sight of the police, the accused made an attempt to run away, but he was chased and put under arrest.

The accused has been released on bail pending trial before the City Magistrate, Thana, on a charge under section 12 of the Gambling Act.

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How To Solve Problem Of Agrarian Distress

(Continued from page 1.)

the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in various provinces.

LIQUIDATION OF ILLITERACY.

When it was originally decided to earmark a sum of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs out of the grant for expenditure on the co-operative movement, the Finance Member expressed the hope that this contribution might assist the Provincial Governments to develop the movement on sound financial foundations. Details of the measures for which and the conditions on which the grants were to be allowed would, he added, be settled after Government had considered the report of Mr. M. L Darling who was placed on special duty in connection with the creation of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. It is now over half a year since this pronouncement was made, and yet, so far as I am aware, no further announcement has been made on behalf of Government about the manner in which the grant is to spent, except the bare mention of the fact that the entire amount is to be devoted to schemes of education. Important as is the place of education in the evolution of a sound co-operative commonwealth, I hold that a portion at least of the grant should have been utilised for purposes other than education. Without wasting money on experiments or on hazardous ventures, various useful co-operative activities could have been promoted and stimulated by the grant of judicious State help, either direct or indirect; and in my province, at any rate, several valuable suggestions were made to the Co-operative Department including, —I may cite as an illustration— propaganda for the consolidation of holdings on lines so well developed in the Punjab by the education of rural public opinion in favour of the measure. Co-operative education to be effective as the basis of co-operative progress must itself have as its foundation the diffusion of a knowledge of letters and the creation of a desire for knowledge among the mass of rural co-operators. It is now a quarter of a century since an insistent demand was first made by the leaders of the nation that the State should embark on a campaign for the liquidation of illiteracy. What miserable progress we have achieved in that direction is evident from a glance at the statistics compiled at each successive census. For an illiterate proletariat there can be no talk of progress, and just as we must fail in organizing economically a hungry, half-starved proletariat purely on the basis of self-help and thrift, so also shall we fail in rousing the unlettered peasant to combined action for common good.

NON-OFFICIAL BODIES NOT CONSULTED

Now that it is definitely settled that the grant is to be used for co-operative education it is our duty to put forward suggestions to ensure its being spent to the best purpose. The Government of India are not unaware of the fact that there are in existence in the provinces institutions, one of the main objects of which is the promotion of co-operative education; and yet, to my knowledge, no attempt has been made by them officially to ascertain the views of these bodies in all the provinces and of the All India Institutes' Association at the apex about the manner in which facilities for co-operative education can best be developed. One factor that he has emphasised is of paramount importance. In all co-operatively advanced countries, the direction of co-operative education is the special privilege of the movement itself, and the regional unions as well as the provincial or national federations or organization societies in other countries exist primarily for that purpose. In several Indian provinces the function of education has been transferred to the provincial unions and institutes, and the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee agreed that educational institutions should be run by non-official co-operators themselves. It will be a step backwards, therefore, if when the grant for co-operative education is placed at the disposal of the provinces the Provincial Governments decide to organize the work of co-operative education through a purely official agency, ignoring, as it were, the claims of the popular institutions to be entrusted with the work.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Among the subjects that must first engage our attention in the consideration of any programme of economic planning in India is the relief of agricultural indebtedness. The Provincial Economic Conference, to which I have already alluded, recognized that the problem had acquired a new intensity and significance as a result of the fall in prices. The line of treatment discussed at the Conference was twofold: the adoption of legislation to deal with usury in all its aspects and to afford protection to agriculturists in the abnormal situation that had arisen, and, simultaneously, the introduction of a machinery for long term credit. In the Madras Presidency, it is some years now since you created a system of land mortgage banks, with a central land mortgage bank at the top. These facilities for credit for the relief of indebtedness have recently been supplemented in your Presidency by the amendment of the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The other method of approach to the problem has, however, not been tried in this Presidency. Presiding at a Conference for Relief of Rural in debtedness held at Rezwada in May last, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu made a number of valuable suggestions bearing on this aspect of the treatment of the problem of debt, following, in the main, the recommendations in that behalf made by the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee. A Special Officer was appointed by the Government of Madras to inquire into the question of agricultural indebtedness in the Presidency and a report of this inquiry appears to have been published recently. I have not had an opportunity of studying this report, but I am astounded to find it disclosing that since the Madras Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee framed five years ago an estimate of the extent of agricultural indebtedness, the aggregate volume of debt has gone up by over 50 crores to the figure of Rs. 204 crores. The agricultural income, according to this Officer's report, is falling while the population is increasing, crowding on to the land more persons that it can possibly sustain. Mr. Sathianathan, the Special Officer, proposes the enactment of legislation, as in some other provinces, for the creation of debt conciliation boards; and these boards in collaboration with land mortgage banks may be helpful in providing some relief. The evil, however, has gone too deep to yield to any simple solution like that proposed, and a vigorous nationwide campaign is necessary, I agree with the Special Officer in holding, to find out for the surplus population means of livelihood other than agriculture marketing facilities.

At the Provincial Economic Conference convened last year by the Government of India the conclusion was reached that of all the practical measures necessary for improving the economic condition of agriculturists an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural products offered the best "immediate" prospects of successful results. While subscribing to this view whole-heartedly, I am not convinced that the steps taken by the Government of India to implement this decision are the proper ones. The principal among these steps was the appointment of a special All-India marketing officer and the selection for that post of a person who had previously no acquaintance either with India or its agriculture or its marketing conditions. And this officer has had a large staff of marketing officers placed under him, so that for the time being the amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the development of marketing has all been consumed on the creation and maintenance of a new official hierarchy. Instead of proceeding to work on the basis of the considered recommendations of the Royal Commission and the Banking Inquiries, the Government of India have embarked upon costly surveys which will scarcely be helpful in providing "immediate" prospects of successful results. An ounce of practical action—such as that proposed by Mr. T. Adinarayan Chettiar in his Note on the Present Condition of Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce in South India—is worth more than a ton of academic surveys that lead nowhere and are not followed up by action.

HAND SPINNING.

The Finance Member also referred to the need for subsidising schemes for giving employment to cultivators. It is a matter for regret that the programme drawn up by the Government of Madras appears to ignore this aspect of the work that lies before them. It is now over fifteen years since Mahatma Gandhi first directed the attention of the nation to the paramount need for utilizing in a creative manner the spare time that the agriculturist has at his disposal and of finding remunerative work for the increasing numbers of the rural population who are, for a large part of the year, compulsorily unemployed. He placed before the country a programme for the development of the one industry, namely the manufacture of cloth, which until recent times was the universal cottage industry. Hitherto, Government, have, however, continued to pour ridicule on the organization of the industry of hand-spinning and all the other processes connected with the production of cloth in villages, and it has been left to the All-India Spinners' Association to revive this basic national industry of the country-side with the scanty resources it has at its disposal. If Government did not neglect this activity but actively encouraged it co-operative societies in villages could do much to promote the local utilization of cotton in cotton-growing areas for the production of cloth locally. Then alone shall we able to impart stability and strength to the weaving industry which Provincial Governments now propose to subsidise out of the grants received by them from the Government of India.

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE INDUSTRY.

With some critics it was a matter for reproach against this movement for the revival of an ancient industry that it failed to envisage the problem of rural industries as a whole and sought a solution in the development of a single industry which might not be suited to rural conditions all over the country. After food and shelter, cloth is, however, the prime necessity of mankind, and, moreover, our country is eminently suited for growing cotton and manufacturing cloth as is clearly evident from the fame that India's textiles had acquired in the world's markets. Nevertheless, any comprehensive attempt to solve the problem of rural employment must embrace all the aspects of production, and appreciating the force of this contention, Mahatma Gandhi has now brought into being a new body, the All India Village Industries Association, whose task it is to promote the improvement of the moral and material condition of the rural population by encouraging the revival of the dead or dying industries of the country and by organizing public opinion to patronize the products of such industries. As co-operators, we are intensely interested in this new national activity, and we have a distinct contribution to make in promoting it in the sphere both of production and distribution. The services of co-operative societies in villages can be utilized, with much benefit to their members, in securing the local processing of agricultural commodities, in reviving old industries and in introducing new ones, while producers' organizations can be started for the specialized cottage industries. Similarly, consumers in towns and cities through their existing organizations or new ones to be started, can be induced to patronize hand-made goods and village products in preference to other articles, and thus we may assist in building up an ever-widening market for the industrial products of our villages which are being displaced by imported goods or goods turned out in India by large-scale capitalist organizations.

CO-OPERATION AND RESERVE BANK.

It is over a year since Mr. Darling was appointed on special duty and went round various provinces, holding valuable consultations with co-operators and others interested in the question of agricultural finance. It is also nearly six months since the Reserve Bank of India was brought into existence and three months since started its banking operations. It is curious, however, that the authorities of the Reserve Bank have not yet deemed it necessary to establish contact with provincial co-operative banks, and that no information has so far been vouchsafed to the public or to these banks about the organization of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank. Nor have Government taken the provincial co-operative banks into confidence with regard to the contents of Mr. Darling's report and the nature of his recommendations. Provincial co-operative banks constitute an important arm of the co-operative movement in every province and they have an all-India organization to represent and promote their common interests. Even if this Association and its constituent units were ignored in making nominations to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, these banks and the All-India Association may well claim that they should be consulted before any decisions are taken regarding the reorganization or improvement of the credit side of the movement and also that no changes in policy should be ordered by Government through the Co-operative Departments without giving an opportunity in the provinces to co-operators to express their opinions on the proposed changes.

It is obvious that some changes are necessary in the present system and methods of working in various provinces, not only from the point of view of the development of the relations of the movement with the Reserve Bank of India, but also with the object of making the rural credit movement more helpful to the cultivators in the present depressed condition of the agricultural industry. Each province is trying to introduce improvements to impart elasticity and to embark on developments best suited to its peculiar conditions. The experience of one province is not necessarily applicable to another, and if I rapidly survey what we have attempted in Bombay, I do so not with the aim of suggesting any ready-made solutions but only with the intention that fresh points of view may be of help to both the provinces.

WHAT CO-OPERATORS STAND FOR.

In India, the co-operative movement may have had its origin in the limited desire to provide a credit system for the cultivator—simple, elastic, self-controlled, and free from the element of profiteering inherent in any individualistic economic organization. But it has gradually come to stand for aims extending beyond the provision of credit, and while attempting to embrace all the aspects of the economic life of the peasant—as well as the petty artisan—it also seeks to promote among the peasantry a higher outlook on life, on citizenship, and on fellowship with their neighbours. If we have failed so far to impart to the masses of our members a passion for our gospel of "better farming" "better business" or "better living" may it not be due to the fact that we have no clear conception ourselves of the social order for which we are striving? As the Irish mystic co-operator, A.E., wrote fifteen years ago, without an imaginative conception of what kind of civilization we wish to create the best government, either national or foreign, will never avail to lift us beyond national mediocrity. In a world rent into divisions by the conflict of diverse creeds, we have no desire to introduce an additional element of discord, but as co-operators we must declare once for all that we stand for an equalitarian state of society "free from meaningless privilege and capricious divisions based on the possession of wealth." We must so plan the lines of our economic structure that "authority is associated not with property, but with function, and that such authority rests on conscious consent, not on the power of wealth." We must stand for a society which, in the words of Tawney, "so distributes its resources that an ever larger proportion of the surplus, which thanks to science and invention modern industry yields is employed not for private gratification but for the common advantage." Let us take our stand on this great idea and we may soon find that the world will come round to us.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE

Rapid Progress During 1934-35

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

The seventh annual report and the audited statement of the accounts were presented by the secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute to the Bombay Council at their meeting in Poona on the 29th inst.

The report under review reveals an increase of membership from 224 to 241, during the year 1934-35, besides having on its roll, about 80 individual members. The increased popularity is the indication of the growing interest of the member bodies.

The statement of the budgeted and actual income and expenditure for 1934-35 reveal an increased closing balance of Rs. 16,187-0-11. The income of the institute for the year under review amounts to Rs. 34,379-10-2 an increase of Rs. 4,707-0-2 over last year's whilst the expenditure incurred amounts Rs. 18,192-9-3 which is a little more over last year's.

GETTING POPULAR.

With a view to exchange ideas and increase the personal contact between members of the local bodies the Institute is organising Provincial and Divisional Conferences.

The training classes, according to the report are the prized activity of the Institute. This feature, the secretary reports, is getting more popular, the reason being that the member-bodies have come to realise the value of the services of the trained staff.

The Institute is editing a quarterly journal in English and in three of the vernaculars of the Presidency. The English section is efficiently and ably edited by the Supervising Officer of the Institute, Mr. C. D. Burfiwalla. Mr. Burfiwalla's great care and deep study is responsible, for the popularity of the magazine and the Institute. And his labours have been amply rewarded, in that he has been appointed on the Editorial Board of the journal of Local Government Administration which is being published in England on behalf of the International Union of Local Authorities. Mr. Burfiwalla, it should be noted, is the only Indian on the Editorial Board of this international organ which speaks volumes for the efforts and the services of Mr. Burfiwalla to the cause of Local Self-Government.

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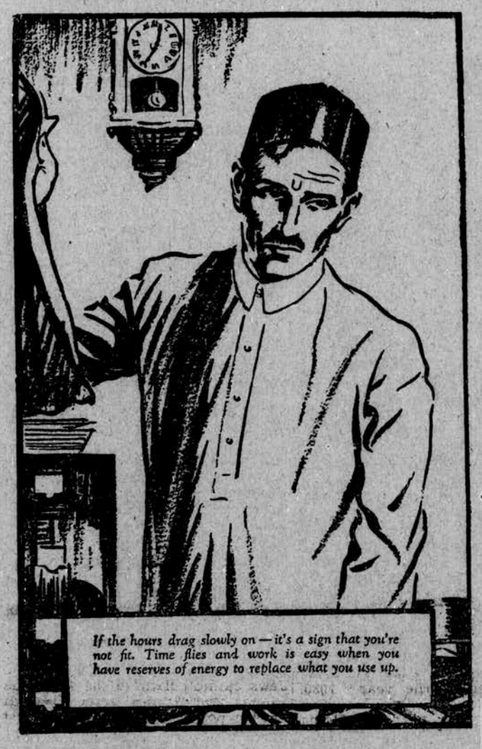

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In either case Horlick's is the very best thing you could add to your diet. Every particle is nourishing—there is no waste matter—and it is so easily assimilated that the most delicate digestion gets all the goodness out of it without strain. That's why it is such an ideal energy-builder after illness.

Break that dangerous habit of getting easily tired. You will soon feel the difference Horlick's makes. Tests have proved that even one glass a day increases energy by as much as one third.

HORLICK'S for busy people

ONE of the advantages of Horlick's is that it can be mixed in a moment, taken at any hour. Perhaps the best time is at chota hazri, when Horlick's gives you a reserve of energy for a long, active day. Horlick's with even the lightest snack at mid-day makes a nourishing meal; and last thing at night, after a long, tiring day, Horlick's will calm your nerves and bring deep, refreshing sleep. Horlick's is delicious, hot or cold: extra good when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

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GIVING NOURISHMENT

KARACHI MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

The air mail service between Karachi and Madras will on and from dates shown in the Time Table given below operate via Bombay instead of via Poona as at present. The aeroplane of the Northbound service which will start from Madras on the 30th Sept., 1935, will call at Bombay (Juhu Aerodrome) instead of at Poona. Similarly Aeroplane of the Soutbound service which will start from Karachi on the 4th October, 1935 will call at Bombay (Juhu Aerodrome) instead of at Poona.

SOUTHBOUND (COMMENCING FROM 4-10-1935).

Karachi dep. 6-30 hours Friday and Monday.

Ahmedabad arr. 10-20 hours Friday and Monday.

Ahmedabad dep. 10-50 hours Friday and Monday.

Bombay arr. 13-00 hours Friday and Monday.

Bombay dep. 14-10 hours Friday and Monday.

Hyd. (Dn.) arr. 18-10 hours Friday and Monday.

Hyd. (Dn.) dep. 6-30 hours Saturday and Tuesday.

Madras arr. 9-35 hours Saturday and Tuesday.

NORTHBOUND (COMMENCING FROM 30-9-1935).

Madras dep. 14-00 hours Monday and Friday.

Hyd. (Dn.) arr. 17-25 hours Monday and Friday.

Hyd. (Dn.) dep. 6-30 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

Bombay arr. 10-30 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

Bombay dep. 11-00 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

Ahmedabad arr. 13-50 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

Ahmedabad dep. 14-20 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

Karachi arr. 18-10 hours Tuesday and Saturday.

2. In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the above mentioned services will be as follows:—

SOUTHBOUND.

1. Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hrs. Friday and Monday.

2. Registered correspondence 11-00 hrs. Friday and Monday.

NORTHBOUND.

1. Ordinary correspondence 8-30 hrs. Tuesday and Saturday.

2. Registered correspondence 8-00 hrs. Tuesday and Saturday.

3. Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

4. Air mails for the Bombay City which will be received in connection with the Southbound service on Friday and Monday will be delivered at the Bombay G. P. O. at 15-30 hours the same day whereas those received in connection with Northbound service on Tuesday and Saturday will be delivered at 13-00 hours on the day of their receipt.

Youth's Tragic Fate While Going To Canvas Customers

BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

Askan Vanidas, a Bania youth, was run over and killed by an up-mail train to-day at 8-30 a.m., while crossing the line near the Sion Railway Station.

It is stated that he was crossing the line as usual to obtain orders from the customers of his brother, who is the owner of a grocery shop at Sion, and that he was working in his brother's shop this morning at 6 o'clock.

The body has been removed to the morgue of examination.

SUSPECTED OPIUM POISINING

BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

Mallappa Panduranga was admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital to-day at about 4 a.m. in a state of coma. He died shortly afterwards.

The deceased is suspected to have developed opium poisoning prior to his admission to the hospital.

Public Service Commission Examinations Help Books

SEPTEMBER 1935 EDITION.

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7. **Hand-book of Present Day Knowledge.** By Principal Matthews and Mohan 4th Edition (1935) 200 pp **Rs. 1/8/-**
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9. **Hand-book of Viva Voce.** By Principal Matthews and Mohan. 2nd (1935) Edition. 135 pp. **Rs. 1/8/-**
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Abyssinians Will Sell Their Liberty Dearly

Italo-Ethiopian Conflict Likely To Develop Into War Of Ambuscades And May Last Longer Than Italy Expects

The rains generally start in Abyssinia about the middle of June and end with the last days of September. As a general rule during this period communication between the various provinces and the capital is difficult, if not impossible, because of the absence of roads, the overflow of rivers, the total lack of bridges and of all means of transport except mules and camels. This year the rains started early in May and they are already diminishing. It looks, therefore, as though we shall see the end of them earlier than usual—about the end of this month. Italy, who has accumulated an army of not less than 200,000 men on the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts, has every reason to start her campaign as soon as possible in order that she may bring this venture to an end before the next rainy season begins, (writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian" from Addis Ababa).

The information which follows is exact and, as far as the writer can make it so, impartial. It is based on his personal experience of the Abyssinians, among whom he has lived for many years.

Mussolini's army is at once the most technically perfect and probably the most numerous European army that has undertaken a campaign in Africa. If the moral of the Italian troops is as good as their equipment, and if they can overcome the privations they will surely meet in the waterless, inaccessible desert area of the Abyssinian Empire, the Abyssinians, one must recognise, have to meet a most dangerous and powerful invasion.

Foreigners who for the last six months have been visiting Abyssinia and her capital in large numbers are astonished at the prevailing calm. Both on the way up from Jibuti to Addis Ababa and in the capital itself one sees no army camps, no large-scale military movements, and little trace of war excitement. In the streets here one may meet a few hundred men, young and old, unarmed, who are learning drill in squads and, to the amusement of the onlooker, are practising simple military exercises.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

But it would be wrong to think that Abyssinia expects to face and repel the invader with the few thousand soldiers who, well equipped with modern arms and dressed in khaki, have been organised and instructed by a Belgian military mission during the last six years. This modern army is a force of not more than 15,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, known as the Imperial Guard. It has no more than a hundred of mountain guns and a thousand machine-guns. It has no hand grenades, as it has been considered that they might be dangerous to their users! Add a dozen commercial aeroplanes, about which there is some scepticism whether they will be able to fly. Add a medical service just being organised and consisting of three or four European doctors and a few score native nurses with limited experience. And together you have the Imperial Guard, the only modern army which the Emperor has at his disposal.

It is not yet known whether the Imperial Guard will be sent to the front or whether it will remain in the capital to maintain public order and protect the Emperor. Most probably it will accompany him when he decides to go to the front and put himself at the head of his armies. For the time being the Imperial Guard is under the command of the European officers of the Belgian mission, whose head is Major Duthee. But it may be taken as certain that if war breaks out the Belgian mission will leave the country and the Imperial Guard will be put under some senior European officer chosen from among those who may join the Abyssinian forces as volunteers. During the military operations, however, it is likely to have an Abyssinian general at its head; the name of Dedjarmatch Mangasha Ilma, the Emperor's nephew, is mentioned.

THE NATIONAL ARMY

The principal military forces on which the Emperor can rely are the irregular troops who form Abyssinian's national army, the army that from time immemorial has faced and defeated all invaders. This national army has no regular term of military service. It is made up of men of all ages from fifteen to over sixty, for the Abyssinian from the age of twelve has no other ambition than to buy, with the first money he gains, a gun, cartridges, belt, buckler, spear, and curved sword. On a general mobilisation this army may reach 300,000 men, carrying arms of the most various pattern and bore. Of the 300,000 arms some 100,000 are modern repeating rifles in good condition with a fair number of cartridges each. The remaining 200,000 are of all types, largely old Italian and Russian, with only a small supply of ammunition.

About half of the 300,000 combatants ride their own mules or horses, though not organised in cavalry squadrons. The horsemen of the provinces of Galla, Wallo, and Aroussis are famous. Aeroplanes, machine-guns, heavy guns and all other modern arms are, of course, entirely unknown to this national army.

These 300,000 combatants will be followed by about 200,000 men, women and children as the commissariat section of the army. Their means of transport include mules, horses, and donkeys, and many carry on their heads packs weighing fifty to seventy pounds. Their men are armed only with curved swords, buckles and lances.

The Abyssinian soldier of this army has no uniform; he wears the peasant's shirt and trousers of thin white cotton cloth and his cartridge-belt. There are few doctors, with still less medicine. Wounds are cauterised with a hot iron and sickness treated with medicinal herbs. The simple food consists of cakes made from various kinds of flour, raw meat, and roasted wheat and peas. The wives and daughters will cook and the children serve. And the devout Abyssinians, who are used to long fasts, can last one or two days easily without any food or water. With this frugal subsistence soldiers and peasants alike are entirely content. Their only luxury is the "berberi," a sort of ground red pepper.

The Abyssinian soldier has the advantage of being in his own country and thoroughly familiar with its mountain passes and paths, its rivers and lakes. His other qualities are his great courage, his endurance under privation, and his rapidity of movement both in attack and in the search for the food stored in huts in the forests.

AMBUSCADES

In a war of ambuscade he has in his favour the nature of the country, an enormous wilderness of great stones, every part of it a natural fortress. The invader's difficulties will be daunting, between ambuscades and the natural obstacles of the country. The only railway line is far from both fronts, and there are no motor roads, only paths suitable for mule and camel transport. Mountains up to 13,000 feet in height, with dreadful precipices, lead to plains which in turn are blocked by other precipitous mountains. At short intervals come streams which form deep ravines, necessitating complicated bridge-building. In the high plateaux the European soldier, transported from the temperate climate of his home will suffer from the ice-cold nights. Malaria and dysentery will also take their toll.

There will be little that the Italian aviators can do. There are no army barracks or munition stores to bomb, no industrial centres, no factories, no important buildings, no petrol tanks or dumps or explosives. There are peasants huts to bomb. They are erections of wood and mud, covered with straw, and can be rebuilt in forty-eight hours.

Abyssinia is twice as large as France and the two fronts on which the armies will meet, in Eritrea and Somaliland, each extend some 600 miles. Already considerable forces of the Abyssinian army are known to be camped along both fronts, but it is also known that the Emperor is far yet from having mobilised all his army. He still seems to hope for a pacific settlement of the dispute, and, knowing that hostilities cannot possibly start before September, he has avoided tiring out his people. But it is known that he has lately notified the governors of provinces and feudal chiefs to prepare for the campaign, and a fortnight will be sufficient for the whole of the national army to concentrate on the fronts once the Emperor's orders are given.

THE ARMY LEADERS.

The Emperor, Haile Selassie I, is regarded as the Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian army, and in due course he will certainly put himself at its head. The simple Abyssinian cannot conceive a war against an invader without the Emperor in person at the head of his forces. He will be accompanied in the campaign by the religious chiefs and priests. The second field marshal of the army is the Emperor's eldest son, the heir to the throne, the Maridazmatch Asfaou Wossan, at present Governor of the Province of Wallo, near the Eritrean front. Immediately after him come the seven "Rases" of the Abyssinian army ("Ras" means "head" in Abyssinian), most of whom are governors of provinces. They are—

Ras Kassa, governor of Sellali and Gondar, aged about fifty, many years adviser to the Emperor, a shrewd and moderate man, greatly esteemed in the whole country.

Ras Seyloum, governor of Tigre, adjoining Eritrea, grandson of the famous Emperor Johannes. Chief of the brave and warlike tribe of Tigre.

Ras Imerou, governor of Gojjam a cousin of the present Emperor.

Ras Moulougheta, Minister of War.

Ras Desta Damtou, son-in-law of the present Emperor. Governor of Sidamo. His father was killed in the Battle of Adowa.

Ras Guetatcho Ambata, ex-Ambassador of Ethiopia in Paris. Governor of Kaffa.

Ras Kabada, governor of Kambata.

Next to the Rases are the "Dedjazmatch" (Abyssinian for "Commander of the Centre"), who include—

Dedjazmatch Nassibou (governor of Harras), Igazzou (adviser to the Emperor), Amde (adviser to the Emperor and governor of Aroussi), Gabremariam (Minister of the Interior), Balcha (a famous warrior), Haile Selassie Gougsa (governor of part of Tigre, son-in-law of the Emperor), Haile Selassie (uncle of the Emperor and adviser to him), and Ambatcho Gassassa (governor of part of Wallo).

After the "Dedjazmatch" come the "Kagniazmatch" (Commanders of the Right Flan), "Guirazmatch" (Commanders of the Left Flank), and "Fitauraries" (Commanders of the Advance Guard).

Such, in brief, is the Abyssinian army, its organisation, and its leaders. In a pitched battle it could not have much chance of success against an adversary equipped with all the modern means of war. Nevertheless, if the Emperor decides to defend his country against Italy he will certainly be followed by his whole people. The war will, no doubt, develop into a guerrila war of ambuscades, and it may last much longer than Italy probably thinks. The Emperor has proved himself to be a first-class politician and diplomat, and there is no reason why he should not prove himself also an outstanding general. He leads a nation of brave warriors, full of national enthusiasm. If war starts the world will witness a bitter struggle. The Abyssinians will sell their liberty dearly.

Abyssinia's Best Allies

Nature And Disease—Terrifying Obstacles To Invaders, Says Medical Missionary

NEW YORK: (By Mail).

Nature and disease will prove more terrifying obstacles to an invader of Abyssinia than even the warriors of "The Lion of Judah."

This is the opinion of Dr. T. A. Lambie, a personal friend of Haile Selassie, who has returned to the United States after 28 years' stay there as a medical missionary.

Perched on its 10,000 ft. tableland, Abyssinia is protected from whichever direction it is approached, Dr. Lambie explained.

The lowland approach is through country, infested with typhus and malaria over the black soil that becomes impassable after a single rain. If a highland route is chosen in order to avoid the perils of disease, there are many deep canyons and dangerous heights to be scaled.

The true Abyssinians, being upland dwellers, are themselves not immune to the diseases of the lowland swamps, said Dr. Lambie. They have, therefore, established their outposts on the edge of their sprawling plateau, and from these almost impregnable positions, they charge down into the lowlands to restore order among the lowland tribes, or to harass an invader. They die like flies if they stay in the lowlands, however, and an invading army would presumably do the same.

The lowland dwellers themselves, according to the Doctor, are lawless and undisciplined and have developed an immunity from malaria. They resemble the "fuzzy wuzzies" that Kipling has described.

Lately, the Emperor has constructed some 1,200 miles of roads, continued Dr. Lambie, with which the Capital is linked with the outpost forts on the edge of the plateau. These are now being used to convey munitions to his growing armies.—Reuter.

SHAHIDGUNJ DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

Sequel To Pir Ali Shah's Wire

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The Viceroy received a deputation of Muslim Members of the Central Legislature when the Governor of the Punjab, and Sir Henry Craik, Home Member were present. The Muslim Members presented a lengthy memorandum to H. E. pointing out the position regarding Shahidgunj. The signatories to the memorandum are Mr. K. L. Gauba Md. Abdulla Haroon, Messrs G. B. Nairang, A. K. Fazlul Huq, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Murtaza Sahib, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry.

The memorandum 'inter alia' states that the Shahidgunj matter as the Government of India is no doubt aware is no longer a question confined to the city of Lahore, but one wherein the whole of the Muslim world of India is vitally interested and in regard to which many sections of the community are prepared for the highest sacrifice. The Muslim members of the Central Legislature desire to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

PIR'S REQUEST TO GAUBA

This proposal met with the approval of the Hazarat Amir Hillat Pir Jamat Ali Shah who has telegraphed the authority to Mr. Gauba.

The members suggest as a basis of settlement between the Government and the Muslims: (a) Release of all the prisoners not guilty of violence and also release of all persons interned, (b) The grant of suitable relief to families of persons killed and seriously wounded, (c) Maintenance of "status quo" of site of the mosque pending legal proceedings which the Muslims of Lahore have instituted or are about to institute, (d) As to the tomb in respect of which no claim of adverse possession is seriously tenable, the Government should use all possible efforts to recover the site and hand it over to the Muslims. As regards the site of the mosque where adverse possession is claimed the Government should use all efforts towards persuasion of the leaders of the Sikh community party with property and if necessary reasonable price be paid to Muslims.

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

FURTHER SHARPENING OF THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN CRISIS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, Sept. 3.

The Abyssinian issue continues to receive the closest attention in the European Press. Though there are suggestions of Britain moving to make further concessions to Italy while assuring for herself good control over the Tana Lake and some other points of vital significance to Britain's imperial interests, there are serious doubts whether such new proposals, likely to be offered, would be considered as adequate by Rome. France is indicated as being, for the while, keeping, above all, in view the localisation of war in Africa or confined to Abyssinia, also holding well the idea that an early stage of hostilities, after giving Italy some early victories, which might show Italy at the same time the difficulties of a prolonged campaign, would be an opportune moment to make a move that will bring a settlement. This calculation with all the practical realism that certain circles are inclined to give it, is attendant as well with serious dangers. Hostilities begun may not be easy to be controlled or stopped.

Meanwhile war preparations are rapidly forging ahead nearing a situation when a small incident is enough to set the stage ablaze.

GERMANY PRESSES CLAIM FOR COLONIES.

The background of the Italian-Abyssinian conflict is being employed by Germany at present to press forward the claim of Germany for colonies. There are, in the German press, strong suggestions of the various arguments, put forward by Italy for gaining a new colonial field, as holding well for Germany. The important Berlin daily "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" which is considered as standing close to the German Foreign Office, in a leading article this week, keenly presses the German claim in the matter of colonial participation and writes that no agreement relating to the settlement of the colonial question can be considered as satisfactory which does not take into consideration the claim of Germany.

The whole issue of colonial administration calls for a re-valuation and re-settlement. Otherwise the game of wanting to retain imperialistic ground, forcing expansions, and bringing about new shuffles, with all the danger attendant in them will go on more intensely. The Italian-Abyssinian conflict carries wider significance in that it projects the colonial issue as of the greatest importance in this period.

LITTLE ENTENTE PRESERVES CLOSE FRONT.

The Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente States (Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania) assembled at Bled in Jugoslavia last week at a conference. Considerable attention was devoted to this meeting in outside lands as well, especially in some neighbouring States, in the light of some speculations about certain divisions among the Little Entente States as relating to certain issues connected with foreign policy and the fresh concern about Austria and some other important problems connected with Central Europe. The Bled Conference, writes the "Prager Presse," has fully set at rest speculations about divisions among the Little Entente. It concluded by issuing a joint declaration, asserting the upholding of the united front of the three Powers, underlying determined opposition to the idea of Hapsburg Restoration as a move unsuited to guard Austria's independence as a separate Power and calculated to initiate dangerous reactions, and emphasizing adhesion to the basis of safeguarding fundamentally obtaining territorial divisions with useful economic arrangements as the best means for preserving Austria's separate existence and securing stability in the Danubian region and Central Europe. The general estimate following the Bled Conference is of the Little Entente emerging as a union of greater strength, with whom there are more optimistic calculations of being able to push the scheme of Danubian Pact as a plan suited to clear tension at an important and difficult centre and thereby greatly contribute to recovery and security.

TENSION IN GERMANY.

A speech made early last week by Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank in Berlin and German Minister of Economy, often referred to as "Germany's present economic dictator" has given occasion to considerable attention in the entire European Press. In this speech, delivered at Koenigsberg, Dr. Schacht, in unusually sharp terms, criticised certain tendencies including some aspects of attacks against Jews and some Church and Conservative groups as kept and advocated by certain groups of the National Socialist Party. Dr. Schacht referred to the tendencies that he criticised as capable of exercising serious and harmful effects. German economy, he stated, is in a state that demanded the greatest care and one suited under conditions to call further for sacrifices widely. The German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, had the speech greatly censored in releasing the text for the German press. The statements attacking groups of the National Socialist Party were omitted in the version made available for the press in Germany, a fact which has added to the attention outside to the speech of Dr. Schacht. There is stated to be considerable opposition to the person of Dr. Schacht in some party circles. The speech and the echo of it are reflective of the complicated situation and state of tension.

RUSSIAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The improved relations between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union and the policy of understanding between the two countries were underlined by the visit newly to Czechoslovakia of an important Russian military delegation headed by General Saposhnikov, formerly Chief of the Russian General Staff and now head of the Moscow Military Academy. This visit follows close on the heels of the exchange visits recently of officers of the air force of both countries. The new Russian delegation participated in the Czechoslovakian army manoeuvres held last fortnight. Its stay has not missed attention outside, especially in the neighbouring lands. In a reception held in honour of the delegation, General Saposhnikov paid warm tributes to the ableness of the Czechoslovak forces and to the country's excellent industrial equipments, welcomed the decision to send a Czechoslovakian army delegation to Russia which he announced would be extended all opportunities to study the advances made by the Russian army and arrangements for the defence of frontiers, and referred to the line of promotion of understanding between Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia as a development of much value and considerable weight.

EDUCATION IN SOVIET UNION.

The striking development of education in Soviet Union is indicated by figures relating to the attendance at educational institutions published yesterday, the day of the beginning of the new academic year. For the new year, it is stated, the elementary and middle schools will have 25 million students and higher educational institutions 483,000 against 8 million and 124,000 respectively under the Czarist regime. For education the budget sets for the new year 3 milliards Rubels. Besides this programme, 374 new schools in towns and 1,000 in villages are to be opened involving an expense of 223 million Rubels. In the towns the seven years course, it is reported, has been successfully extended and in the country way towards the same is being rapidly covered.

War Correspondents Already En Route To Ethiopia

American Press-Men Face Unknown Hazards In Order To Cover Impending Conflagration

"Hey, 'Flagg,' wait for baby!" cried 'Sergeant Quirt to his comrade-in-arms as the curtain fell on What Price Glory."

Some such thought must have returned to Laurence Stallings, co-author of the play, as he sped toward Addis Ababa writes in "Literary Digest."

When the curtain rises on the 1935 war spectable, Mr. Stallings will occupy an aisle-seat, surrounded by other tested newspaper men who have been converging on the Ethiopian theatre for weeks past.

Their task is far more complicated, than merely "catching an opening. The stage is set. Drama is there—but how to tell the world about it. Natural hazards and limited communications-facilities must be overcome if the corps of correspondents is to justify expense and expectations.

Elaborate preparations have been made both for coverage and for clearing news.

Mr. Stallings is taking with him four crack photographers, 50,000 feet of film packed in sawdust, a fleet of motor-trucks and motor-cycles, and a collection of American flags.

BULLETS

"The flags are to warn bullets to 'keep off, this means you," according to a story copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance and the Fox Movietone News for whom he will report. "In addition, the trucks will have their roofs covered with huge, luminous U.S.A.'s for the urgent attention of bombs that may be dropping overhead."

For further protection, Mr. Stallings added, he will "lean heavily on the old, I hope true, adage that lightning never strikes twice in the same place." He was seriously wounded in the World War, in which he served as Lieutenant and Captain in the Fifth United States Marines.

Edward W. Beattie, Jr., recently detached by the United Press from us Berlin bureau to cover the war-assignment, is already on hand, one of the first to pay the dol. 200 passport-vise. (Receipts are set aside to relieve foreigners who go broke in Ethiopia.)

He travelled from Berlin by rail, plane, and steamer to Jibuti, and went to Addis Ababa with Cornelius Van H. Engert, new United States Charge d'Affaires.

Beattie is a United Press career man, having started with the organisation as a campus reporter at Yale. He joined the Washington bureau in 1931.

Hubert R. Knickerbocker will represent the International News Service as its chief correspondent. The Honourable Patrick Balfour, English newspaper man, author and traveller, and G. Angelopolous, resident correspondent at Addis Ababa, will serve with Mr. Knickerbocker.

For a previous series of articles, "Will War Come?", Mr. Knickerbocker a Pulitzer Prize-winner, travelled more than 7,000 miles through Europe by train, automobile, and air, interviewing kings and commoners, presidents and dictators.

Luigi Barzini, who went home to Italy after being graduated from the Columbia School of Journalism in 1930, will be with the Italian troops for I.N.S.

VETERAN

Universal Service will have a complete "at the front" staff, headed by Karl H. von Wiegand, veteran war-correspndent. He planned to enter Ethiopia through the back door by way of Khartum Egypt, to lay lines of communication, against the possibility of Italian air-raiders bombing the Addis Ababa wireless-station.

In setting out for Ethiopia, Mr. von Wiegand postponed the writing of his memoirs, which would include stirring tales of adventures on all fronts in the World War, the Riff War, the Spanish revolution, the Syrian riots and the Sino-Japanese struggle.

Wynant D. Hubbard, American explorer familiar with terrain, will help him. Paula Lacler, American writer has already sent colour-stories from Ethiopia for Universal.

The "Christian Science Monitor" has dispatched to the scene its Balkan staff correspondent, R.H. Markham. He was educated at Washburn College in Kansas, and for three years acted as head of American schools in Samakov, Bulgaria.

William H. Stoneman is in Ethiopia for the Chicago "Daily News" with headquarters temporarily in Addis Ababa. He has been correspodent for "The News" in Scandinavia, Italy and Russia.

When David Darrah was expelled from Rome for comments displeasing to Mussolini, the Chicago "Tribune" countered by sending Will Barber forthwith from its London office to Addis Ababa.

Other papers and news-agencies continued to make special preparations, or, like the Associated Press, relied upon their regular coverage, and planned to augment their forces when hostilities begin.

More than the usual challenge of penetrating the smoke and din of battle faces these men. Once written, their stories must run a perilous course.

Direct wireless-service recently established between London and Addis Ababa and operating five or six hours a day is costly. The minimum charge is twenty-five cents a word, a deferred rate, and service is sometimes slow. Five cents must be added for the New York-to-London rate.

Dispatches sent by telegraph and cable by way of Port Sudan must pass through Italian territory.

The French railway-telegraph paralleling the only railroad-line from Addis Ababa to Jibuti and thence by cable, wireless, or airplane to a stable capble head is precarious.

News sent from Addis Ababa to Cairo via the Ethiopian Government wireless, and thence by wireless to London faces censorship.

The route from Addis Ababa by way of Gambela in Southern Ethiopia to Khartum, and thence to London, has twenty-mile gaps amid lion-infested country where dispatches must be carried by native-runners.

There are only two spots in all Ethiopia from which outsiders can file messages: Addis Ababa and Harrar. The Government has set up wireless station at other spots, but has reserved them for official use.

Recognizing these difficulties, the Manchester (N. H.) "Union" says:

"There is...a combination of natural barriers that perhaps never before have stood between the modern war-reporter, and his readers. What lengths of ingenuity will be required to close these gaps?"

Marlen Pew, writing in "Editor and Publisher," wonders, also.

"For the life of me I cannot see how the correspondents or photographers attached to the Abyssinian forces will get their stuff out of the theater of war, especially Addis Ababa," he says. Abyssinia is almost completely surrounded by old European enemies, Italian, French and British. It seems incredible that correspondents with the black armies will be able to perfect communications by air-plane, except at terrible risks."

SERVICE TO HARIJANS

A Calcutta Clinic

An Englishwoman in India writes in the "India Bulletin."

The writer was taken by a Gujarati lady to see a children's clinic in Calcutta in which she is interested. About 75 children under five attend daily from a big many-roomed tenement near at hand. They come twice a day; in the morning they have a bath and a cup of milk and wash their clothes, and in the afternoon they have another cup of milk. Doctors attend twice a week and fully qualified Indian Nurse is employed full-time. The latter does everything that is required for the children aided by one part-time ayah. And in between the hours when the children come she visits the homes of the absentees, looks after the sick, and keeps an eye on any expectant or nursing mothers.

The children on admission almost without expectation suffer from some skin disease or other. But the cleanliness and milk soon set that right, and the ones we saw were healthy, round-faced, plump and happy. The organisers of the clinic cannot afford to run a school in conjunction with it, but they do all they can to persuade the parents to send the children to one of the few free schools within reach. Though primarily a part of the Harijan (Untouchable) uplift work, this clinic is not exclusively for them. About 75 per cent. of the children are Harijans, the rest being Hindus (including a few poor Brahmins) with a smattering of Muslims. Of all the pieces of social work which I have seen since coming to India, this, though small and almost unnoticed, is by far the best. In spirit and organisation it is after the best traditions of England.

I could imagine the spirits of the MacMillan sisters hovering very lovingly over those naked brown babies as they took their bath and milk and learned to love and trust the people who had their truest welfare at heart. But of course the work is hampered by lack of funds. A small grant is received from the Harijan Seva Sangha and another from the All-India Women's Conference, and the rest of the expense devolves upon the Gujarati community in Calcutta and is collected monthly by the lady who took us. Many a time they have asked the Corporation for a grant, but the answer is always the same—there is no money. And the reason is at least in part that that lady wears Khaddar and does mostly Harijan work, thereby associating herself with Mahatma Gandhi, and for such there is neither support nor recognition either from Government or Corporation. Six hundred Jubilee medals were distributed in Calcutta, but not to such as she, though I doubt whether any of the six hundred recipients is doing such truly valuable work.

I sit out on the balcony enjoying the cool night breeze after the oppening heat of the day. High over the trees, rides the crescent moon, so peaceful, as aloof from all the tumult and the shouting. Even so did she ride over India in the great days of her past; even so will she ride in the future when the tumult and shouting shall have died, the captains and the kings departed, and the British Empire passed away as all earth's proud empires pass away, and must inevitably pass away unless there ever arises one whose power is based on robbery and violence, but on God's eternal law of righteousness. And in that kingdom those who will receive the highest honours will be those who, like my lady of the clinic, are doing the most to sow the seeds of health and happiness in the lives of God's less fortunate children, even these least.

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Good Morning . . . . after a good night? I look fresh! Yes I feel fresh too. Yet yesterday I was wretched: Heavy bad breath! white Tongue! The old story—constipation—what did I take? A glass of Alembic Fruit Laxative, Delicious, Sweet and Gentle. Try it next time.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Lansbury's Ideal Peace Scheme

Britain Must Hand Over Suez And Air Ports To Control Of League Of Nations

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

"Renounce imperialism and war. Disarm. Hand over Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and all air ports under our control to the League of Nations."

This was the plea Mr. George Lansubury made at "The Christian Call to Peace" meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster.

"I will tell you" he said, "what the price of peace is for us. I should appeal to Christian principles. If I were Prime Minister with the support of the House of Commons and a mandate from the people, I should say: 'Our nation has renounced imperialism and war. And I disarm and invite all the other nations to follow our lead.'

"I should declare that so far as Britain controls them all, straits and narrows of water, the Channel, Gibraltar, the Suez Canal would be handed over to the League of Nations for international control; and all airports under our control would be dealt with in the same manner.

"The enormous territories and raw materials we control would in future be transferred to an international authority created under the League of Nations.

"I would apply this without waiting for other nations, because I believe if Britain took this lead all other nations would follow.—United Press.

'LIBERTY OF PRESS IS PALLADIUM OF RIGHTS'

Only A Dictator Aspires To Muzzle Newspapers

BALDWIN'S HOMAGE TO JOURNALISTS

LONDON (By Mail).

"It is hard to exaggerate the influence and responsibility of journalists to-day," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in a letter addressed to the Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists in London.

"On the accuracy of the information they supply," the Premier wrote, "the fairness of their comments, and the wisdom of their advice depends to no small extent the political judgment of those who may not otherwise be in touch with the working of the political and economic machinery of the world."

PALLADIUM OF RIGHTS.

In his presidential address to the Conference, Mr. Alan Pitt Robbins spoke of the "great debt the nation owes to its press."

"At a time in the world's history when in many lands attempts, successful for the time being, are being made to muzzle and curb the press," he said, "the politicians and public men who consider that an easy way of obtaining a cheap laugh is to sneer at the press might do well to remember the passage in the "Letters of Junius," "the liberty of the press is the Palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman."

"A few of our politicians talk airily of curbing the activities of the press. Let them realise that the only man who wants to see muzzled press is the man who aspires to the office of dictator.

"The member of Parliament would do well to remember that the disappearance of a free press in this country might also mean his own removal from his special sphere of activity."

PRIMARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

Calcutta 'Varsity Committee On Govt. Scheme

CALCUTTA, September 27.

The Special Committee of the Calcutta University appointed to consider the recent Government resolution on the re-organisation of primary and secondary education in Bengal has submitted a report, disapproving the basic principle underlying the Government scheme.

It will be fatal, says the Committee, to take any step which may check the growth of educational progress. Bengal wants more education. She also wants better education. Neither aspect should be sacrificed for the sake of the other. If young Bengalis are encouraged to regard the Middle School stage as the normal end of their school life, it will definitely retard the future intellectual and political progress of the province. This is the weakest part of the Government scheme.

The Committee suggests the appointment of a representative Committee to consider the question of future educational reform.—United Press.

Delegates from all parts of the country and overseas attended the Conference.—Reuter.

KUMAR CHOUDHURY VISITS SHANTINIKETAN

Expounds Principles Underlying Scientific Music

SHANTINIKETAN (By Mail)

Kumar Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury of Gouripur, who came here on a short visit gave on the evening of September 19 an interesting discourse on the gradual development of Indian Ragas and Raginis and instrumental music in the course of which he made a bold assertion that before the scientific classification of Indian Music of the Ragas and Raginis there was a period of collection and transformation airs and songs from various aboriginal sources in India and also from sources beyond. He traced the gradual course of this process and proved his assertion by referring to the history and philology of the nomenclature of the Indian Ragas and by copious questions from he authoritative treatises on Indian music as "Sangit Ratnakar", "Vrihat Deshi" etc. Then he propounded his theory of the evolution and classification of Indian Ragas from the airs and songs of native and foreign sources. This openness, he said, and this capacity to absorb and make a part of itself things from outside was the peculiar genius of India. In all the varied musical expressions of human sentiment which India assimilated from different sources, indigenous and foreign the ancient masters of Indian music discovered materials for unifying and building up their great Ragas and Raginis which, according to the lecturer, were not expression of individual or racial sentiment but an authentic elaboration of all three into their transcendental and cosmic possibilities. This was the secret of Indian culture in all its expressions in art, literature, religion and philosophy. But this generous attitude to purify and absorb whatever she came in contact with, India had lost with the unfortunate consequence that she had now ceased to grow, and her music at present was only a lifeless and blind imitation of what it was centuries ago. That was why India which in the past enriched her stock of musical achievements from sources so far away as Chinese-Turkistan had to-day lost her power to receive anything from the rich store house of European music in spite of her intimate contact with Europe for a century and a half.

The lecturer then went on with instrumental expression of Indian music tracing historically the gradual development of the various musical instrument and their technique. In the beginning, he said, the instrument was only a sort of accompaniment to vocal music. The independence, specific technique and aristocracy, so to say, of Indian instrumental music was started at the time of Tansar by Misri Singhji, son-in-law of Mian Tansen, the father of the present Hindusthani music. Misri Singhji was a Vina player. It was his peculiar genius, that elaborated the vast technique of Raga Alapanam on Hindusthani Vina which the Kumar explained in detail.

Then he showed analytically how technique were only a derivation from Vina and its mode of playing. The Kumar concluded by giving several exquisite demonstrations on his instrument Sur Srinagar which were highly appreciated.

The Poet who was present on the occasion expressed his delight at the beautiful music. Referring to the Kumar's theory of the gradual evolution from different sources of Indian Ragas and Raginis, he said that he had during his sojourn in Persia and Egypt heard the music of those countries which appeared to him to have striking similarity with Indian Ragas. He appreciated the Kumar's theory of foreign sources of some of the Indian Ragas. Regarding India's incapacity to absorb European music, the Poet said, that the cause was not due to India's lack of receptivity since India and particularly Bengal, has taken so much from European literature. It is rather due firstly because India was not acquainted with Europe's music as she was with her science, literature and philosophy, secondly because European music was altogether of a different type built on a different grounds, and on different lines; thirdly European music mostly represents in its character sentiments of large groups, while India's was the lyrical expression of the individual personality though on a universal plane.—United Press.

Jubbulpore Collegians From Dramatic Club

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 27.

An all-collegiate Dramatic Club has been formed by the students of Robertson College, City College, Law College and Spence Training College; with a view to produce healthy co-operation among the students of different colleges of Jubbulpore.

The said club is performing the drama "Profulla" alias "Daulat-ki-Kasauti" on 2nd October, at Palace Talkies, the proceeds of which will be given to the Robertson College Centenary Fund and to public educational institutions.

ART GALLERY FOR TRAVANCORE

Maharaja Performs Opening Ceremony

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 25.

Opening the Travancore State Art Gallery this evening the Maharaja of Travancore said the function provided opportunities for that aesthetic education which was one of the prime elements of culture. Painting, with the probable exception of music, has the largest attraction for a majority of persons with its combined appeal to the sense of form and colour. Art galleries are not the creation of a day, they represent centuries of assiduous and patient collection by generations of art lovers.

ONLY A NUCLEUS.

This gallery is designed to be the nucleus of what may become the epitone of the best examples of Eastern art and it is my hope that it will stimulate the artistic instincts abundant in our country which has never lacked pictoral tradition. It is a matter for congratulation that Doctor Cousin, the well-known exponent of art and literature, has succeeded in assembling this collection of pictures for many places and designed to include the various schools of modern painting in India. He has spared neither effort nor time in equipping the gallery with rare and representative specimens of pictures and colour prints. I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him and my hope is that the institution will continue to receive his fostering care. Some pictures in possession of my Government have been transferred to this gallery to give completeness to the underlying scheme of arrangement. Fine series of mural paintings have been secured for us exhibiting world famous specimens from Ajanta and Bagh caves. A remarkable group of copies of mural paintings has been procured by the kindness of the Cochin Government. We are indebted to the Kalimanoor family for having generously handed over to this institution as a permanent loan a large number of pictures by the well-known painter Raja Ravi Varma and other members of his talented family.

INSPIRATION FOR FUTURE.

I trust that this picture-gallery with which I have gladly associated by name will serve as inspiration for future artists and provide solace and pleasure to lovers of art, that it will demonstrate to the world that Travancore which has in the past helped in popularisation of puranic lore, can make a valuable contribution to the future and, that it will make more accessible our splendid mural paintings and frescoes. A word of tribute is due to those master craftsmen of the past whose names are unknown because in their profound love for their work they failed to sign their names even on a panel. They laboured incessantly and devoutly in order to bequeath to posterity remarkable specimens of mural paintings which evoke our admiration and reverence. Let me hope that Travancore which in kathakali has given at least one new art form to the world will evolve its own distinctive school of painting." His Highness, declaring the gallery open prayed for blessings of God on all who came to worship in this temple of art.

SUBLIME INFLUENCE.

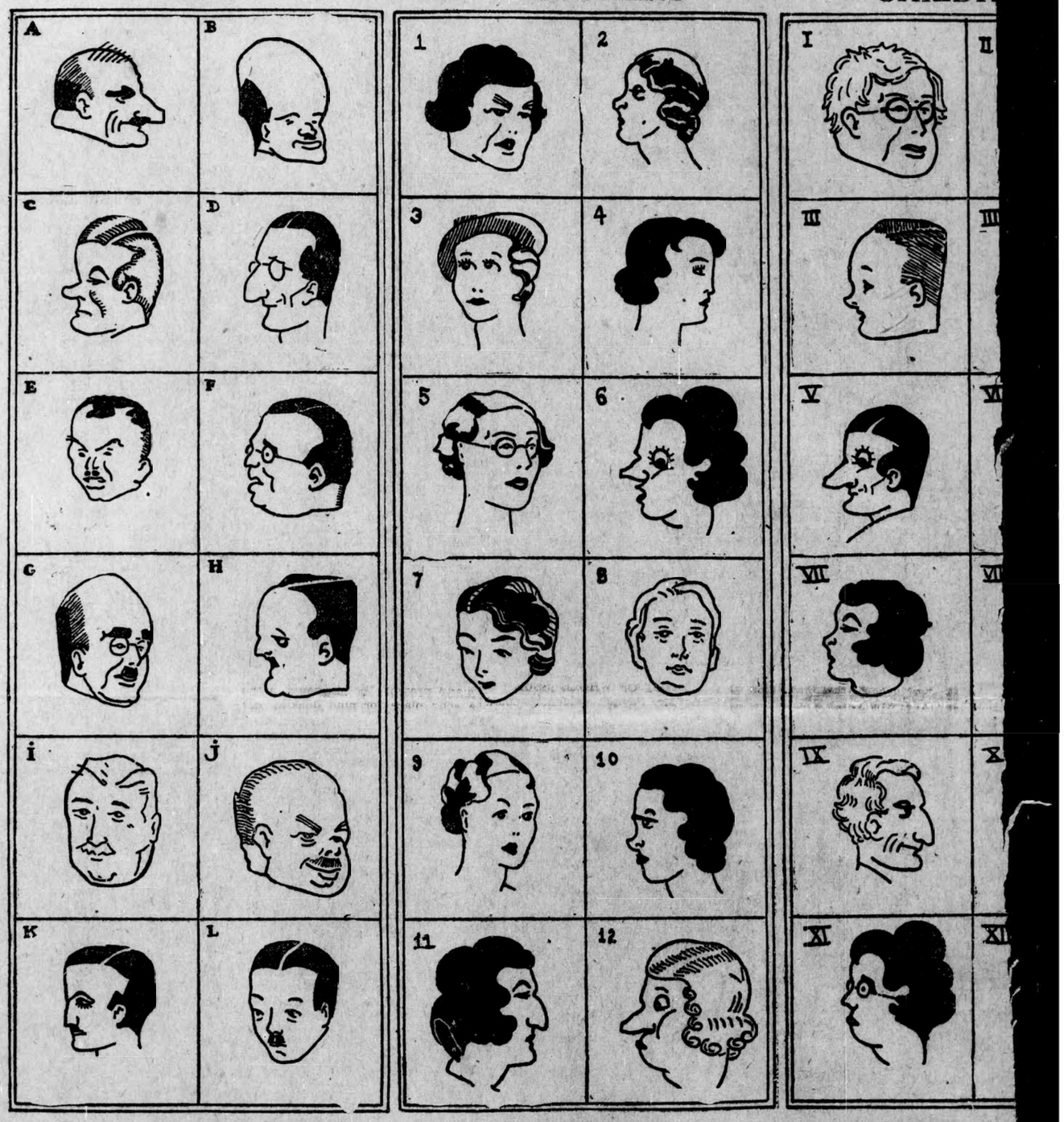
Requesting the Maharaja to declare the gallery open Devan Sir Muhammad Habibullah said a modern state while actively concerning itself with the material well-being of its people had also to include within the ambit of its duties the spiritual well-being and moral elevation of its citizens. By establishing the Art gallery, H. H. the Maharaja had not only been making a gift of art treasures to its public but also letting loose a sublime influence born from his deep appreciation of beauty and truth. Sir Habibullah hoped that under the Maharajah's inspiring guidance and in years to come the gallery would be an enviable centre of intellectual refreshment.

Sir Habibullah expressed Government's attitude to Dr. J. H. Cousins, whose labours had given them an art gallery representing so many schools of art.—A. P.

Family Competit

1st Prize Rs. 500 | 2nd Prize Rs. 200 | 3rd Prize Rs. 100 | Conso Pri Rs,

FATHERS MOTHERS CHILDR



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jav

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set f bered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration I resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 22nd and 29th Septembe October, 1935.

Closing Date 9th October, 1935.

TRAINING IN SCIENTIFIC TANNING

Bengal Harijan Sangh's Uplift Work

Report for 9 months of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Bengal shows that intensive work is being done at Barisal, Diamond Harbour, and Howrah. At some of the villages in Tangail and in some other places the problem of untouchability is tackled combined with efforts towards primary education and general uplift work including 'Jalchal.' The Sangh is mainly responsible for maintaining a place of nursing, a hospital and a dispensary in Calcutta through organisations working in this field.

70 schools are maintained for imparting primary education to Harijans, the number of students being 2137.

There is one Harijan Hospital with 6 beds. There are 6 centres from which medicines are distributed. A cottage Tanning Institute has been started at Tangra (Calcutta), and a Dead Cattle Institute at Howrah.

The Chamars whose profession by caste is to tan, is one of the most pressed-down communities. In Bengal they are all practically landless labourers. The art of Tanning is dying out in the villages depriving numerous Chamars of the only means of livelihood. The tanning institute is started to teach the chamar boys the art of making first class leather in their cottages. A suitable contrivance has been made for glazing the leather by hand thus, giving a first class finish as is done by power-driven glazing machines.

Apprentices from other provinces are admitted in the Tanning Institute for training so that they may be able in starting similar tanneries as training centres where chamar boys can be trained in their respective provinces. Apprentices are to come through the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh being recommended by the Provincial Boards.

A sum of Rs. 9,544 has been invested upto June in the Tanning Institute. Finished leather to the extent of Rs. 3,810 has been sold.

Disposal of carcass is an important matter. For training students in this line the sangh has taken lease of the skinning platform of Howrah Municipality. A range of huts and sheds have been erected to conduct operations scientifically. A sum of Rs. 8,344 has been invested in this Institute.

BAL MANDIR.

The Bal Mandir at Bhowanipore is run by Sreemati Soudamini Mehta a member of the Bengal Board. It is a baby clinic. 75 children on an average attend daily. They are given bath and generally cleaned. They are given milk, their weight recorded and simple medicines are distributed when required.

HARIJAN UTTHAN SAMITY

The Society has been maintaining Harijan schools in the city for a number of years as is now trying to be of all round help to the Harijans. In their 23 schools they have got 773 students.

A detailed statement of the work carried on in different centres is given at the end of the report.

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MAINTENANCE CASE

Defence Arguments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arguments were heard, to-day, in a special court, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, in the case in which Miss Officer claims maintenance from Taherbhoy, a Bohra youth, for herself and her child.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, counsel for the respondent, arguing said that the evidence showed that Miss Officer was constantly visiting the house of the respondent, when the rest of the members were out, in November 1934.

That was a fact which should be taken into consideration, added Mr. Chagla. The petitioner waiyed up into the house of the respondent at about 7 o'clock in the night when there were no other female members, and without a chaperon. It might be argued, he said, that this was not Mid-Victorian age. But could it be ever believed, he added, that an European girl would go to the house of a person whom she had never met. It would have been one thing, if the petitioner had gone to the house of some Europeans; but even then the circumstances should be different. But to go to a person who was not an European and whom she did not know and under suspicious circumstances, was a different thing altogether.

At such an act on the part of the petitioner, he argued, even Queen Victoria would have fainted. Moreover, taking the whole evidence, as it was the whole story was a tissue of lies.

Paternity of Child

Apropos the statement made by the petitioner, counsel argued that the moment the child was born in August 1934 upto the time she returned from the Massina's Hospital, the respondent had neither admitted nor denied the paternity of the child to her.

Mr. Payne's Evidence.

Coming to the evidence of Mr. Payne, said counsel, it should be assumed that Mr. Payne was an independent witness. Mr. Payne was the senior partner and a solicitor of experience and Counsel did not want to presume—and it was futile on his part to do so—that he (Mr. Payne) would go into the witness-box to perjure himself.

With regard to the interview between Mr. "Heath" and Mr. Payne, counsel argued there should be some misunderstanding. Mr. Payne did not know "Hindi" or "Urdu". Mr. "Heath", also, had fragmentary knowledge of English. And Mr. Payne had stated in his evidence that Rs. 1,000 had been paid out of the Rs. 2,000 promised as confinement expenses.

Before coming to the evidence of Mr. Payne, in this connection, counsel said that it would be better to consider in what "role," Mr. "Heath" had an interview with Mr. Payne. He represented to Mr. Payne as an agent. Unless he was an agent, he could not go to Mr. Payne and represent to him matters. The law of Agency should be taken into consideration.

Now it could be pertinently asked, added counsel, whether Mr. "Heath" was the agent for the purposes of negotiations.

A Misunderstanding?

If that were so, counsel contended, there should be some misunderstanding somewhere. It could not be suggested that a businessman like Mr. "Heath" who had seen so much of the world, as had been brought by the other counsel, could agree to that contract, when the actual expenses, as shown in the evidence, was not more than Rs. 284.

And moreover the respondent who was concerned in the main issue was completely shut out of the negotiations, even according to Mr. Payne, said the counsel.

Taking, the whole evidence of Mr. Payne which should be regarded as corroborative evidence, how was it possible, counsel contended, that Mr. "Heath" was the agent in all these negotiations, in view of the fact that Mr. "Heath" went and interviewed Mr. Payne on the basis that Mr. "Heath" took his son to be the father of the child and shut the real person out of the negotiations.

"CONTRADICTORY."

The statements made by the petitoner to her father and Mrs. Officer, in the light of further evidence in the court, submitted Mr. Chagla, seemed quite contradictory. The story put forward by the petitioner that she was ravished by the respondent on one afternoon should not be taken as it was. The servants who were there and who heard the cries of the petitioner, had not been called as witnesses. Nor did the blood-stained clothes which were reported to have been shown by the petitioner to her mother had been produced in court.

Mr. Barodawala, the only prosecution witness, who could have thrown light on the matter, as was contained in the letter to Mr. Payne, had not been called as a witness.

The documentary evidence also did not go a long way in proving the case of the prosecution, added the witness. In a letter addressed by Mr. Payne it had been written that the condition of the petitioner in the hospital was in danger, involving a serious operation. But the register kept in the hospital, showed that both the mother and her son were happy. Mr. Payne could not have made the statement. He was acting under instructions. That showed to what great length the petitioner's party could go.

PIVOT OF WHOLE ISSUE.

As Mr. Payne's evidence could not be taken as corroborative evidence, as had been proved by the counsel, the only residuary evidence was the evidence of the petitioner. Upon that story depended the whole issue. If the court were to accept the story even after its serious discrepancies, counsel submittee he had no other alternative. If that story was not accepted by the court, the whole case should go by the board.

But assuming the Court relied on the story of the petitioner, what about the "quantum?" Asked Mr. Chagla. It had been shown, he pointed out, that the respondent was getting only Rs. 75 as pocket allowance. It could not be seriously claimed that out of this amount Rs. 50 should go to the maintenance of the boy. The boy's maintence should be compatible with the income of the father.

At this stage the court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was postponed till Saturday next (October 6).

Mr. Darabhshah Vakil, instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the petitioner while the respondent was defended by Mr. M. C. Chagla, assisted by Mr. B. A. Dalal.

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"DON'T WASTE MONEY ON PARKS"

Protest Against Vile Parle Municipality's Decision

The Lokmanya Seva Sangh Municipal Sub-Committee have addressed to the President of the Vile Parle Municipality a representation protesting against the decision of the Municipality to accept the offer of one Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal for the laying out of a garden on the west side of Parle at his own cost subject to a condition 'inter alia' that the Municipality should maintain it at an estimated cost of about Rs. 800 per annum.

They say that the maintenance charges are quite out of proportion to the capital cost offered by the donor and the location of the plot is not at all conveniently situated for the residents of all the parts to avail of this amenity.

After describing the site of the proposed park the representation says:—

"The Municipal Board will agree that the garden will not have a central and convenient position and it can hardly, therefore, be called an amenity which will be or can be freely availed of by the residents of the two towns spread over about five miles with an average breadth of 2 miles and practically cut into two parts by a railway line. On this aspect alone the Municipal Board have rendered themselves liable to just criticism inasmuch as the Municipal revenue will be spent for the benefit of a limited section of the town when it can ill-afford to spend even a rupee on avoidable items."

Proceeding the sub-Committee point out that when the taxation was increased by the Municipality immediately on its establishment in 1931 it was represented to the public and the sanctioning authorities that the increase was unavoidable even if the Municipality decide to cater very moderately for the 'essential' needs of the towns. Many of the roads have not been attended to even for moderate repairs for some years. On some roads, even the rubble packing and the flag stones are coming out, attempt to cover which is made by throwing the earth from the side gutters mixed with small quantities of sand and moorum. Roads so made present the residents with a good place for mud ducking in the early rains. As regards road lighting, every alternate pole is lighted with low candle power and it is a common feature on many roads for the pedestrians to carry lanterns or torches with them at night to supplement the Municipal lighting for their own safety. In none of the parts of the town are there adequate storm water drains; in some parts there are no storm water drains at all. In addition to the above conditions it must be borne in mind that the Municipality stands committed to an expenditure of about Rs. 8,000 on the Railway bridge and to a construction of market, any delay to the latter involving recurring financial loss to the Municipality inasmuch as the outlay on the purchase of the market land is remaining unremunerative. Further, the Municipal Board has yet to know the financial complications of the amalgamation of Vile Parle and Andheri not to speak of the administrative difficulties which confront it.

"Taking into consideration the position as explained above are the Municipality ought to be very vigilant in the matter of expenditure and try to save every possible rupee by avoiding any expenditure on any facilities or amenities of subsidiary importance and of use only to a fractional part of residential area."

"The Municipal Board has shown utter lack of financial foresight in rushing in for the schemes of parks which cannot come under vital and urgent needs. The Committee earnestly request that the Municipal Board will give their careful consideration to the above representation and reconsider their previous decision in the matter which is not all in the interest of the ratepayers in the present state of affairs."

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6).

have enough affinities, among some of the present Congress leaders for the most part, to pass themselves off as good nationalists; and so maintain an ascendancy in the national councils, even under Svaraj, which may easily lead to Facist dictatorship. Temperamentaly, some of the present leaders in the official Congress Party are Fascist-minded themselves. Add to these, the show the successful industrialist or financier can easily make of practical wisdom, businesslike ways, and working experience and efficiency,—and you get the complete prescription for their ascendancy. The lawyer-politician has still a nominal superiority in the Nationalist ranks. But that is intended only to make this professional politician bear all the risks of the trade,—fines, imprisonment or public criticism; and reserve the real fruits of political power only for the Elect of Mammon. Besides, the professional lawyer-politician lacks inside knowledge of the bisiness of administration, and is still in his political infancy. The businessman has some claim to a better understanding of international politics,—which is simply a series of manoeuvres for economic or commercial advantage,—than a mere politician. And so all these forces conspire to lead us to Fascism, in the first days of Swaraj Government,—unless we are particularly careful to guard against such an eventuality. The new Constitution makes it peculiarly easy; and the blame, if any is awarded, will be thrown, quite rightly, more upon the British Imperialist, who devised that constitution, than upon the Indian reactionary operator who comes to work it. On every side the writing is writ large on the wall. But the Indian masses are still too unenlightened to read it, or profit by it.

(To Be Continued).

TURKISH BATHS IN CITY

Not Practicable To Control Them, Says Home Member

The following questions were put and answered in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. R.R. Bakhale: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state:—

(i) when the system of paying bonus instead of granting leave to the task and piece-workers in the Government Central Press, Bombay, was introduced;

(ii) whether the workers prefer this system to the system of leave;

(iii) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to page 17 of "Reviews of Administration in the Bombay Presidency (November 1933), No. XI;"

(iv) the amount that Government have to spend under the present system of paying bonus;

(v) the amount that Government anticipate they will be required to spend by introducing the system of granting leave instead of bonus;

(vi) what is the system followed at the Yeravda Prison Press;

(vii) whether it is a fact that in the Yeravda Prison Press bonus is paid in addition to the system of granting leave;

(viii) if so, what are the reasons for applying a different system to the employees of the Government Central Press, Bombay;

(ix) the percentage of workers that were deprived of their bonus in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 in the total number of workers, subject to this system?

The Hon. Sir Robert Bell: (i) In December 1920.

(ii) No.

(iii) Yes.

(iv) A statement showing the amounts of bonus paid to the task and piece-workers in the Government Central Press during the six years from 1929-30 to 1934-35 is placed on the Council table.

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1929-30	9,076
1930-31	9,446
1931-32	9,593
1932-33	8,358
1933-34	7,383
1934-35	8,579

(v) About Rs. 12,000.

(vi) The system of granting bonus to task and piece-workers of the Yeravda Prison Press is the same as that followed in the case of similar workmen in the Government Central Press.

(vii) In addition to the grant of bonus, casual leave to the extent of 12 days is allowed in the case of workers of the Yeravda Prison Press. But the casual leave enjoyed by a worker is included in the total period of his absence from duty during the year, which must not exceed 20 days in order to make him eligible for the grant of bonus.

(viii) The Yeravda Prison Press works under Jail conditions and observes "Jail Holidays" only which are very few whereas all Public Holidays are observed at the Government Central Press, Bombay.

(ix) 34.2 in 1933-34 and 27.8 in 1934-35.

EMERGENCY CUT IN WAGES.

Mr. R.R. Bakhale: Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the emergency cut was applied to the wages of some workers in the Government Central Press and the Yeravda Prison Press after adding the amount of bonus to the year's salary and taking out the monthly average?

The Hon. Sir Robert Bell: Yes; provided the total earnings of a worker (including the bonus) exceeded an average of Rs. 50 per mensem.

TURKISH BATHS IN BOMBAY CITY.

Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole: Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Turkish baths are allowed to run in the city of Bombay without a licence from the police;

(b) whether they are aware that the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, whilst trying a case in connection with a Turkish bath, had remarked that Turkish baths should not be allowed to run without a licence from the police;

(c) if so, what steps they intend to take in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Robert Bell: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It has not been found practicable to control these so-called Turkish Baths either under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923, or under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

PORT OKHA (Kathiwar). (By Mail)

The following are statistics of Sea-Borne Trade at Port Okha during August '35.

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during the month of August 1935 amounted to tons 8566 valued Rs. 3,10,656 consisting of tons 75 glass sheets valued Rs. 3,128 tons 11 iron and steel valued Rs. 2,542 tons 806 sugar valued Rs. 76,745 coal tons 7717 value Rs. 34,837 and machinery, etc., tons 257 valued Rs. 1,38,354. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 3,250 consisting of tons 3200 cement, tons 50 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 7.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 8,282 valued Rs. 4,02,672 consisting of tons 1,104 sugar valued Rs. 1,12,503 tons 231 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 41, 577 tons 93 glass sheets valued Rs 19,236, coal tons 6,571 valued Rs. 85,423; tons 48 glass sheets valued Rs. 11,002; and machinery, etc., tons 328 valued Rs. 1,52,167. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 6,393 consisting of tons 2,775 cement, tons 344 seeds, tons 274 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of vessels that entered Port was 9.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

War And The Pope

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As several letters have recently appeared in your valuable paper that are derogatory to the character of His Holiness the Pope, I beg that you will be so kind as to insert this letter in your columns from one who holds a different view.

All prominent people are liable to be the targets of carping criticism when they speak or act on matters of public interests. Even the Holy Father is no exception. Very few people realise that the Vatican does not speak on public affairs except after a deep study of the subject and then too with the greatest caution and consideration and circumspection. If some should find that their views do not coincide with those of the Pope, it is for them to reconsider their opinions.

In this particular instance of Italy and Abyssinia, your correspondents seem to forget that the position in which the Holy Father has been placed is one of extreme delicacy. He is, first of all, an Italian. For several decades the Papacy and the Italian Government have been at loggerheads due to the spoliation of the former by the latter. At long last, thanks to Mussolini, His Holiness has regained what he had lost, viz., sovereign power and independence, plus an indemnity of several million pounds. It is axiomatic that one good turn deserves another, and I would ask your critical correspondents to put themselves in the place of the Holy Father—and how would 'they' act? Would they be so ungrateful as to turn against the very man who had rendered them a great service in the past? This would be base ingratitude, and yet your correspondents thoughtlessly ask that His Holiness should act thus!

Be it noted that His Holiness the Pope has shown great tact in the manner of his pronouncement on Italy's right of conquest. He did not broadcast a public announcement to that effect, as he could well have done had he wished to flatter Mussolini; he just made mention of his opinions to a deputation of nurses that had called on him. Thus, the Holy Father has once again exhibited that tact and discretion and circumspection (of which I have earlier made mention) for which he rightly has such an enviable reputation. Now, suppose the positions were reversed, and Abyssinia, a mighty and well-armed nation were attacking Italy, a small and unaggressive country. I suppose some of your correspondents would still be expecting that His Holiness the Pope should support Abyssinia. How absurd!

By their rash criticism of the Holy Father your correspondents are probably not aware that they are attacking not merely the Head of the Roman Catholic religion but one who is the sole representative on earth of Christ, the King of Kings. Sober and mild expressions of surprise at some utterances of the Holy Father that seem incomprehensible to your correspondents may be permitted, but wild denunciations of His Holiness, because his views are not in accordance with your correspondents' views, are surely in deplorable taste.—Yours, etc.

ULTRA-MONTANIST.

September 25.

Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The annual general meeting of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar, have now become yearly functions which some of its members regularly and deliberately utilise as an outlet for their worst passions and rowdyism. What is more deplorable in this connection is that a section of the saner and more responsible members are lending their support by becoming parties to them.

I attended this year's meeting held on the 15th instant at the Lingayat Hall, Dharwar. Nearly a thousand persons from all over the District had gathered. What struck me most as I went there was the posting of the Police Pickets at the entrance to the Hall. There were Police constables inside the premises also. But the wisdom of these precautions taken from the very early beginning was amply proved by the later happenings of the day.

I understood that earlier in the day a couple of persons had been marched to the Police station for their disorderly behaviour at the outer gates.

During the election of the Directors by the member societies, candidates and their supporters had at time to be protected and conducted to the polling booths under Police escort. What a shame that an institution which needs and lives on public confidence should be obliged to hold its annual meetings under Police protection!

The shame is not confined to the presence of the Police alone. For the first time in the history of this Bank the Assistant Registrar with the previous sanction of the Registrar also attended the meeting with his assistant. This unusual solicitude of the departmental Heads this year has aroused considerable interest and curiosity and is still a subject of much speculation among the Bank members.

The presence of the Assistant Registrar and his assistants certainly went a long way in relieving the Chairman of much of his moral responsibility regarding the impartiality of the Directors' elections, because all the election proceedings were conducted in the Assistant Registrar's presence and in some cases, at the request of the Chairman, the counting of votes was made and verified by him in person. And yet I understand that half a dozen election appeals have been preferred complaining of irregularity and high-handedness on the part of the Management.

The practice of calling for nomination papers from the intending candidates to the Directorships on behalf of the individual shareholders was for the first time introduced this year. There were five nomination papers for four seats. When the Chairman proceeded to take votes on those nomination papers on the 'Block System' which is usually pursued in this Bank for that particular election, Rao Bahadur Patil raised a point of order questioning the legality of the procedure under the new conditions created by the calling for of the nomination papers.

But the Chairman, after pointing out that the by-laws were silent regarding any specific procedure, and that there was nothing in the Act against the old time-honoured 'Block System', overruled the Rao Bahadur's objection and proceeded with the elections in the old way. Messrs. G. P Nalavadi, V. S. Basavanal, C. S. Hulkoti and G. D. Hubli were declared elected by 117 votes against 3 of the Opposition. In all the Nalavadi Party got 11 Directors on its side out of the total of 15.

This result seems to have been anticipated and accepted as a foregone conclusion in the Opposition circles long before the day of the meeting, and hence their attempts to obstruct the proceedings by their unseemly and ultra-constitutional demonstrations at the meeting out of sheer helplessness and desperation.

From the foregoing one can get some idea of the stupendous task which the Chairman presiding at these meetings is called upon to shoulder. The patience and the tact with which the Chairman Mr. Nalavadi discharged his onerous duties in the meeting were so admirable and satisfactory that they compelled spontaneous appreciations from friends and foes alike.

But, is there nothing to prevent the recurrence of the desperate and disgraceful conduct of the few irresponsible elements which have now become the common and regular features of these meetings? I believe that the application of the 'Rotation System' to the elections of the Directors would go a long way in removing the causes of unhealthy party feuds. The principle of the 'Rotation System' has been approved and accepted by the Department and the system is now in force in several Banks of this very District. It cannot be understood why its application in the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank is opposed and disallowed by the Department?

Is the Department aware that the yearly elections of all the 15 Directors means an expenditure of not less than four thousand rupees to the electorate? Will not this waste be cut down to at least one-third of its present figure by the application of the 'Rotation System'? The matter is a serious and urgent one and as such it deserves a favourable consideration at the hands of all those sincerely concerned with the best interests of the Bank and its electorates.

As regards the business side of the Bank there is nothing to be dissatisfied with its last year's management. On the other hand there is much in its last year's working which deserves appreciation. The working funds of the Bank for the year ending 30th June, 1935, stood at Rs. 45,64,250. The net profits for year were Rs. 52,948 out of which a Dividend of 6 1/4 per cent to individual shareholders and Rs. 5/10 for member societies has been declared and Rs. 1,000 have been set apart for rural uplift work. The Bad Debt Fund which stood at Rs. 32,306 has been raised to Rs. 64,250.

As far as the business working of the Bank as reflected in the Balance Sheet is concerned I have no hesitation in saying that the Board of Directors presided over by Mr. G. R. Nalavadi deserve the fullest confidence appreciation not only from the members of the Bank but also from the banking public in general.—Yours, etc.,

Hubli, September 23.

V. K. WALVEKAR,
A Shareholder.

Jewish Trusts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Just as enactments are being passed to safeguard charity trusts of other communities, I should earnestly request Government under the power reserved to them, to consider the advisability of making the Hindus Endowment Trust Act applicable to the Jewish (including of course the Bene-Israel) Charity Trusts. There have been more than enough scandals in the administration of especially the Bene-Israel Charity trusts, which are so exceedingly few and in the case of some of which accounts have not been audited for years and a substantial part of the income of which has been frittered away on fruitless litigation, with the result that thinking members of the Bene-Israel community are fast losing all faith in the efficacy of charities.—Yours, etc.,

BENJAMIN A. KASOOKER,
Bombay, Sept. 25.

"New Challenge To Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When I saw the announcement in the papers that Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University School of Economics was going to lecture in Bombay on the "New Challenge to Religion," I was wondering what the learned lecturer would have to say about the cause of this new challenge.

I remark that he has completely evaded the question, and instead of enlightening us on this very important point, without which the subject becomes meaningless, he only indulged in a tirade against the Communism of Russia and its alleged menace to India, and he also spoke a few words about the German Nazi movement which was hostile to religion.

In other words, Dr. P. J. Thomas only dwelt on the political aspect of the question and left the root cause of religious revolt or indifference in the West severely alone. This manner of dealing with this important question is very misleading, and can only cause confusion and prejudice in certain minds.

Dr. Thomas only briefly alluded to the fact that the present age was remarkable for a new materialistic challenge to religion and incidentally mentioned that previous attacks against Christianity and Catholicism had been dogmatic and theoretical and had been met (?) by a "clarification" and re-statement of Christian dogma.

One could not talk more glibly than that, and yet the whole question lies in this very fact. Christianity, in effect, till very recently, had little or nothing to fear from science. The Copernician doctrine, it is true, had severly disturbed it 300 yeers before, but it had managed to get over that grave difficulty owing to the fact that only the learned in those days understood and were interested in astronomical revelations. All its quarrels were with rival sects and kindred claims.

It could re-state, "clarify" and threaten, but to-day it has to deal with a different problem altogether. Science has discredited the very dogmas on which it is founded and for Christianity, at any rate Catholicism, to be true, Science must be false or 'vice versa.' This is how the question stands at the present day, and for Christianity successfully to challenge the new movement—I would rather say the new menace—it must plainly tell us how to reconcile its dogmas with the new teaching of science. How to reconcile for instance the Athanasian creed with Astronomy, Geology and Biology? The enlightened in these days stand no quibbling on the subject, and due to this fact, Christianity is fast losing ground in the West and will continue to do so as long as earnest men will consider their beliefs worth investigating.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.
Byculla, Sept. 26.

Personal Pay Of Trust Staff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It may be remembered that the Improvement Trust was amalgamated with the Municipality about the close of 1933 and in the hurry with which the amalgamation was effected the interests of the poor subordinate staff were unfortunately not cared for. The Act provides that there should be no change in the status and salary of the staff to be retained. However on the advice of the then Commissioner, who assured that the position of the staff to be retained would not be in any way affected, the Improvements Committee gave formal notices of termination to all their staff. Ultimately these notices were withdrawn in a number of cases but the position of the staff was reduced by being made junior to their municipal contemporaries and to the reduction of salaries in the grades of officers and of a few subordinates.

Certain Trust staff were drawing personal pay either because their grades were reduced in retrenchment or in certain cases higher grades were not available for promotion. In the majority of the staff their salaries were left untouched on absorption and there was no special reason why their personal pay which to all practical purposes formed part of salary, should be withdrawn in these few cases only.

If it is remembered that the Trust had carried out heavy retrenchments for a long time blocking absolutely all prospects of promotion and that the people who have been retained are middle-aged men then the extent of their suffering would be realised.

The present Commissioner is reported to be sympathetic and it is hoped that he would do justice to these suffering men. Now that the Corporation have voted a deserving and generous increase to their Improvements Deputy Commissioner it is hoped that they would equally be pleased to restore the status of the Trust staff to their proper position and to restore the personal pay of the Trust Staff.—Yours, etc.,

HONESTY.

Prefer Sindhis In Sind

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—It is learnt that about 125 vacancies of overseers are being filled up permanently by the Public Works Department authorities from among the existng staff. The authorities should see that all these posts are filled up by Sindhi graduates not making too much fetish of experience and service The Sind M. L. Cs. should not rest content till they have forced Government to adopt this policy, and arrange to provide permanently the sons of Sind. There is too much unemployment among young educated people of Sind and it will aggravate the situation if those who have already a footing in the Department are thrown out. The Chief Engineer is requested to take a personal interest in the matter without leaving the whole policy in the hands of his assistants.—Yours, etc.,

T. M. CHANDIANI.

INDIAN TRADE & INCOME TAX LAW

Hardships Felt Under Currency Note Refund Rules

INDIAN CHAMBERS' COMMITTEE PLANS

AHMEDABAD, Sep 28.

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held today at the residence of Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, discussed a number of important questions. The Committee considered the points for a memorandum to be submitted to the Committee of experts appointed by the Government of India for investigating into the present administration of Income Tax Law in India.

The Committee decided to submit representation to the Board of Directors, Reserve Bank of India, regarding the hardships felt by the Commercial community under the Currency Note Refund Rules, particularly under rules 5, 14 and 15 and further decided to enquire from the Reserve Bank authorities whether free admittance facilities offered to the scheduled banks were not made with the object of cheapening transference of money by the commercial community.

OTTAWA PREFERENCES

The Committee scrutinized the draft report regarding the result of Ottava Scheme of Preference on the import and export trade of India and directed that the report should be examined in the light of the findings of the Government of India in their report with a view to give final shape to the findings of the Committee.

The Committee considered the report submitted by the representatives of the Federation on the Railway Conference Association meeting and decided to address a communication to the Railway Board.

TRADE PACT WITH CANADA

The Committee considered the reply of the Commerce Department, Government of India, regarding their negotiations with the Government of Canada for a trade agreement and suggested that the Government of India should consult representative commercial opinion before formulating definite proposals for discussion with the Government of Canada.

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association gave a garden party this evening to the members of the Committee of the Federation and other prominent citizens were present.—A. P.

VOLUNTARY JUTE RESTRICTION

Bengal Govt. To Renew Propaganda

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Bengal Government has issued a communique to-day, in the course of which it reiterates its previous decision to renew the propaganda for voluntary Jute Restriction in 1936 on the lines followed this year.

According to the communique the area which should be planted with Jute in 1936, would be two-thirds of the area so planted in 1934.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, September 28.

S.S. Ormara, Captain N Cockburn, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Karachi.

S.S. Kidderpore, Captain R R Burge, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Varsova, Captain F Harrison, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busra via Karachi.

S.S. Strathaird, Captain J W Hartley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Sumatra Maru, Captain K Katshara, Agents O S Kaisha, Arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Fairfield City, Captain R C Forbes, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from New York via Karachi.

S.S. British Aviator, Captain W C Smith. Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co., Arrived from Abadan.

S.S. Calcutta Maru, Captain T Nakajima, Agents N Y Kaisha, Arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, September 28.

S.S. Siljestad, Captain T Lind, Agents Lionel Edward, Sailed for Karachi.

S.S. Sumatra Maru, Captain K Kasahara, Agents O S Kaisha, Sailed for Karachi.

S.S. Wardenfels, Captain H Sandman, Agents Lionel Edward, terdam. ,71M S,K b Sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

S.S. Fairfield City, Captain R C Forbes, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Madras.

S.S. Gogra, Captain T. J Murphy, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Salied for Rangoon via Cochin.

LOADING

Bombay, September 28.

S.S. Mundra for Europe Ports via Aden.

EXPORTS

Bombay, September 28.

S.S. Wardenfels for Antwerp:—16 bales cotton O Suleman and Co.; 1030 bales gr. oil cake H Rauji and Co.; 55 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—147 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bags gum D Mavji and Co.; 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton H Nansey and Co.

S.S. Mundra for Hull:—5925 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

For Havre:—4718 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkerk:—3554 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Takiwa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton Nisshio Co., Ltd.; 1500 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 963 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 500 bales cotton Bruel and Co.; 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 150 tons iron scrap H Popatlal and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton N Nagsey and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton N Nagsey and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Bruel and Co.

S.S. Cathay for Marseilles:—4158 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.

For London:—79 cases bristles Cox and Kings.

IMPORTS

Bombay, September 28.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha from Kobe:—500 crts potatoes; 1665 bag sugar; 695 cases c. p. goods; 35 cases iron bars; 145 cases cotton hosiery; 32 cases gl'ware; 20 bales mattings; 197 cases celluloide goods; 30 cases confectionery; 20 cases biscuits; 138 cases s and c mixed goods; 250 bales straw boards; 47 cases woollen goods.

From Osaka:—405 bales cotton goods; 200 pkgs red lead; 30 cases zinc powder; 95 cases enmld ware; 4524 kegs zinc paint; 305 cases cotton yarn; 150 bags starch; 249 bundles iron sheets; 498 cases brass circles; 55 cases Rubber goods; 60 cases dyestuff; 105 bales manilla ropes; 300 cases gl'ware; 457 bags gl'bottles; 220 cases p. ware; 63 cases c hosiery.

From Nagoya:—52 cases hosiery; 600 bags c. p. goods; 580 cases p. ware; 158 cases tiles; 530 pkgs. gl'ware; 900 bags sulphur.

From Hongkong:—70 cases munsells; 175 cases sugar candy; 175 cases preserves; 100 bags beans; 530 bundles cassia; 30 bundles china roots; 479 cases fire crackers; 11 cases gl'bangles.

From Yokohama:—350 drums high chlorine; 278 bundles brass wire; 108 coils tr. conductors; 151 drums caustic soda; 70 cases machinery; 150 cases beer; 67 pkgs. tea; 172 cases silk goods; 86 cases silk yarn.

From Moji:—650 cases glass; 55 cases gl'beads; 508 bags soda ash; 75 drum calcium carbide; 165 drums aniline dyes.

From Shimidzu:—260 pkgs. Japan tea.

From Shanghai:—450 drums c. yarn; 35 cases s. yarn; 125 cases tea; 15 cases raw silk.

From Singapore:—1440 bags sago flour; 551 bags black pepper; 1100 bags copra; 48 bags b'nuts; 56 cases rubber.

From Shanghai:—450 bales cotton yarn; 35 cases silk yarn; 27 cases s. p. goods; 15 cases raw silk.

From Colombo:—50 bundles mattress fibres; 250 bags copra; 7 bags cocoanuts; 52 hchests tea.

BARODA STUDENTS' STRIKE

Negotiations For Settlement In Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 28.

To-day is the third day of Kala Bhavan students' strike.

The Secretary of the Students Union V. M. Tank approached the Principal and urged for a definite reply of the authorities, before Monday next.

As a sequel to the resolution passed at yesterday's students meeting, the students have approached the Dewan and the Educational Commissioner and further acquainted them with the whole situation. Negotiations for an amicable settlement are in progress.

SRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Sardar Muzumdar Distribute Prizes

An pleasant evening was spent at the Gujerathi Hindu Stree Mandal, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, on Saturday last when the fifth anniversary and the Senior Students' Prize Distribution ceremony of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya was held under the Presidentship of Shrimant Sardar A. N. Majumdar C. I. E. Ex-M.L.A. of Poona.

There was a varied programme of music which included songs by Miss Indra Phatak, the young and capable Principal of the Shri Sharada Sangit Vidyalaya.

"4711"
Face Powder
In 12 different shades; perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne or "4711" Tosca.
Just a few drops
of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne on wrists and temples—and you will feel vigorous and fresh after the most strenuous game. Inhaled from the handkerchief or dabbed on the forehead, it relieves headaches and migraine.
Matt-Creme
Gives that velvet complexion. Ideal as powder base.
A perfect cream for cleansing, nourishing and massage.
No 4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne
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